ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,146—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

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WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. Leigh	17th Augt.
B.L. †HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5000	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to an Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersi	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

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DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,930 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

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During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer. MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1894. Agents.

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	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
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KOLA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. KOLA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol, yet require a stimulant.
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CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1894, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1894.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th August, 1894, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, August 16th, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
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PROSPECTUS OF THE KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY RACES FOR 1894,
TO BE HELD AT
KOLHAPUR.
FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

1.—THE KOLHAPUR DERBY, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Maiden Arabs. Distance—2 Mile. Weights—Weight for age raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. All horses which have never won a race value Rs. 100 and upwards, allowed 3 lbs. extra. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2-3 will go to the second horse and 1-3 to the third.

2.—THE KOLHAPUR FEUDATORY STAKES, Rs. 1,000

For—All Arabs which have never won a race value over Rs. 500. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for age raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7 lbs. Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2-3 will go to the second horse and 1-3 to the third.

3.—THE S. M. C. PURSE, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for age raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7 lbs., Galloways 7 lbs. Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over to carry a special additional penalty of 2 lbs. for each such race won. Penalties cumulative. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2-3 will go to the second horse, and 1-3 to the third.

4.—THE GALLOWAY PLATE, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Maiden Arab and C B galloways 14 hands and under. Distance—2 Mile. Weights—Weight for Inches. 14 hands to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. Allowances—Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

5.—THE MUDHOL SCURRY, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs that have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for age raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 6TH DEC.

6.—THE PONY DERBY, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs and C. B. Ponies 13-2 and under. Distance—¾ Mile. Weights—Weight for inches. 13-2 to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7 lbs. Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

7.—H. H. THE RAJA OF KOLHAPUR'S CUP, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs and C. B's. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Maidens 21bs. Natives of India and G. Rs. 5lbs. Penalties—C. B's 14 lbs extra. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,500 and upwards to carry a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each such race won. Penalties cumulative. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

8.—THE SERVICE CUP, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs and C B's the bona fide property of Civil and Military Officers residing in Kolhapur and S. M. C. and Chiefs and Officers of the Kolhapur and S. M. C. States. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 14 lbs. Allowances—Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—C. B's 14 lbs extra. Winners once 4 lbs, twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

9.—THE PATWARDHAN PURSE, Rs. 1,000.

For—Arab Ponies 13-2 and under. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Weight for inches; 13-2 to carry 10 stone 7 lbs. Allowances—Maidens 7 lbs. Natives of India and G. Rs. 5 lbs. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners of a race to value Rs. 1,000 and upwards to carry a special additional penalty of 2lbs. for each such race won. Penalties cumulative. Starting Sweep—There will be a starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2/3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

10.—SELLING RACE, Rs. 1,000.

For—All Arabs and C. B's. Distance—1 Mile. Weights—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 500 to carry 10st. 7lbs., 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 300. Allowances—Natives of India and G. Rs. 5lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race value over Rs. 500 to carry 3lbs. extra for each such race won. Starting Sweep—There will be starting Sweep of Rs. 50 for each starter, of which 2-3 will go to the second horse and 1/3 to the third.

RULES.
THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB RULES will be in force.)

LOCAL CONDITIONS:

All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Kolhapur and S. M. C. Races, Kolhapur, and not to anyone by name.

Entries by Telegram must be confirmed by Letter by the next Post.

The Stakes in each race will be Rs. 1,000. Entries as under:—15th September, Rs. 50; 15th October, Rs. 100; 15th November (when Entries close), Rs. 150.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

W. MEREWETHER,
Hon. Secretary, Kolhapur & S. M. C. Races.

NOTICE.

(a) Stabling will be provided after 7th November on Ten Days' notice to the Honorary Secretary, at a rate of one Rupee per Diem, per horse.

(b) As accomodation in Kolhapur is very limited, special arrangements will be made. Owners are therefore particularly requested to state, at the time of making Entries, exactly how much accomodation (tents and servants pals) they will require. Information as to the accomodation arrangements will be sent to owners, on the closing of the First entries.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT AND MACHINERY, BELONGING TO THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, POONA.

UNDER instructions from Mr. EDULJI DINSHAW, of Kurrachee, and on account of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. HAJI KASAM LADHA, Auctioneers, Poona, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Premises of the Company, situate at Bund Road, near the Bund Gardens, all that the Engines, Boilers, Plants and Machinery, belonging to the above named Company under and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, 1889, and made between the said Company of the one part and the said Mr. Edulji Dinshaw of the other part.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Auctioneers or Messrs. FRAMJEE and MOOS, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at 11, Hornby Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 500 TONS DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Clark Bunder, on account of the concerned—

500 tons Davison's West Hartley coals, heap No. 85, in small lots, to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial complete drawing room suites lined with silk damask, made to order by Wimbridge, Wimbridge-made round and oblong tables, mahogany rocking chairs, firstrate 6-light chandeliers by Nash, large musical box with 6 English tunes with harp playing for twohours and a-quarter, another musical box with six Hindoostani tunes, glass pedestal, Hinks' table lamps, fire-proof Chubb's safe on stand, 30 by 24 by 22 inches, first-rate gold gilt eight-day clock, strikes hours and half-hours with two side five-light candelabra to match, solid marble oblong table and teapoys, sandlewood and ivory work writing desk, real ivory, one piece, walking stick, stove, China crockery, rich decanters, large and small Yezewda and Mangalore Jail made carpets and woollen carpet, rich China and porcelain flower vases, best plated revolving ice pitcher, silk and gold embroidered China cotton ottomon cover, etc., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room couches and chairs, easychairs, round and writing tables, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawyers, marble-top tables, sideboard, albmyrah, dressing glasses, glass door cupboard, wadrobe, &c.

6 crates earthenware, consisting of plates, dishes, bowls, tea and sugar pots, chamber pots, cups and saucers, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mrs. Austin—
10 boxes fancy trimming.
6 " black white and cream velling.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk the first purchaser, Moosa Hajee Soomar—
R B 2 cases 60 pieces trousering.

By order of Mahomedally Ebramjee, and on account and at the risk of Rustomjee Framjee Confectioner—
About 70 boxes real McGregor Old Highland Whisky.

By order of Natha Khoosal and Co, and on account and at the risk of Custoorchund Roychund—
2 pearl caps, 1 pearl necklace, 1 diamond googri, 1 diamond punchi, 1 nine gem armlet, 1 gold watch, 1 silver watch, and 1 silver strainer.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram,
1 second-hand double-seated broughan,
1 light second-hand victoria,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 6 CASES CAP INSERTIONS.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Ghafur Zamirulhuq, Delhi—
V B D—2219-24—6 cases cap insertions with rich embroidery.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, the following goods on account of the concerned—

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, consisting of light, easy rocking and office chairs, of various paterns, folding and children's sofas.

An invoice of English plate glasses by Pilkiton Brothers.

Also valuable and substantial dining and drawing-room furniture.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 10 CASES TURKEY-RED CHINTZ.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indenter, Ramprotab Sookhdyal, Delhi—
S H C-1353-1700—10 cases Turkey-red chintz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 17, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite to Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished strong-made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 " victoria with removable coach box.
1 " English four-seated barouche.
1 " chesnut Arab, 14-3, 8 years old, goes well in harness.
1 " bay arab galloway, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong pony cart with strong bay Arab pony, 13-3, very quiet, goes in harnes, carries a lady, and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SONAPORE LANE, GIRGAUM.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Cawasjee Muncherjee Pastakia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aspandiar Pallonjee Shroff, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of November, 1892, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, containing by admeasurement 85 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3389, and street No 31, all which said premises are situate at and on the north side of Old Sonapore Lane, Girgaum, in the registration district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gola Rana Manakchand Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of Rustomjee Merwanjee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by vacant ground belonging to the Fazendar, beyond which is the said old Sonapore Lane, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee, and Dinsha, Attorneys for the vendor or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
At No. 6, Victoria Cross Road,
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant.
The property of H. P. G. MACPHERSON, Esq.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of valuable Furniture, at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, where the kit has been removed for sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant,
the Property of
Lieut.-Col. W. S. BISSET, R.E., C.I.E.
BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 17, 1894.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.....Rs. 26
Six Months.....,, 13

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER TOOTHPICKS.—New Patent Gold "pull-out" TELESCOPIC TOOTHPICKS, with Watch Chain attachment. The special feature is that the Pick can be used without detaching the Case from the Watch Chain. A most Convenient article. Rs. 32. Plain Telescopic, Gold, Rs. 18; Silver, from Rs. 2. With Slide action, Various Shapes, Gold, Rs. 22; Silver Rs. 2.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

LEATHER MACHINES Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

20,000 lbs. TEAS! FRESH SPRING CROP Selections!! From General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens, Kangra Valley!! Really Choice Teas at unprecedentedly Low Rates from MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOX TERRIER LOST.—On SATURDAY, 4th instant, at Chowpatty, a rough-haired Fox Terrier, white body, head and ears even tan markings. A suitable Reward will be given. Apply P. R. WILSON, 18, Marine Lines.

HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Golden Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. Discount allowed to Messes. Clubs, Merchants, and other large buyers.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent PRESS READER. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

WANTED, for the Sir Amir Ali Murad Hospital, at Khairpur, Sind, an L. M. & S. of not less than Three years' practice, one with English qualifications preferred. Salary, Rs. 200. Apply to the VAZIER, KHAIRPUR STATE, Sind, on or before the 1st of October next.

SITUATION WANTED, by a European, in any Capacity. Experience Varied. Excellent Testimonials. Apply immediately to "X. Y. Z.", care of this Office.

WANTED.—An English GENTLEMAN desires to obtain an Appointment as Secretary to a Club or Society. Unexceptional Credentials. Salary no object. Send as soon as possible to SECRETARY, care of this Office.

WANTED, a Scholastic APPOINTMENT, immediately, by an English University GRADUATE. Ten years' Experience at Home and abroad. English Literature and French. Apply ARTIUM MAGISTER, care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-Class, Comfortable and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms Bright, Airy and Commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a Separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for five days, and during that time I have received every attention to myself, wife, and three children. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it, and the charges are very moderate. I can highly recommend the Hotel to any one requiring a comfortable place with good food and attendance at moderate rates.—WILLIAM LEYS, S.M., Calcutta N. Volunteers.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries, Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS, Fresh Fish, Fruit, yes, Ham, Bacon, Cheese, the best to be had in Bombay. A treat for the gods. All good things provided for New Year's Day. We supplied the well-known and popular Caterer, Mr. H. Witzler, during the Visit of H. R. H. the late Prince Albert Victor of Wales, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, H. R. H. Nicolaivitch, Este, Arch-Duke of Austria, and at the Annual Tours of the Viceroy. Local and Up-country Orders receive our best and prompt attention. Remit money to cover a portion of the cost.—J. LEWIS, & Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

TENDERS are Invited for a LOAN of ONE LAKH of RUPEES at or below 6 per cent., or for any Portion of that amount, on the Security of the Club Property, the Estimated Value of which is 1½ Lakh.

ADDRESS:—
THE SECRETARY.

SYLK'S HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,
NILGIRI HILLS.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is the Largest in the Station, containing Comfortable Family Suites and Bachelors' Quarters, and Table d hote. A good Billiard Table has just been added.

Best Brands of Wines.

Special attention is given to Kitchen Department.

G. D'ANGELIS,
Proprieter.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.
RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they not be inclined to Renew them) that they will be paid in full with Interest on the 15th October, 1894, and Interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

WANTED.

WANTED,
A PARSEE ACCOUNTANT, for the PUNJAB BANKING Co., Ld., Quetta Branch. Must Write a Good Hand, possess a knowledge of Banking Accounts and Correspondence.
Apply to
THE AGRA BANK, Ld.,
Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each				Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by	5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by	9 feet		7 0
5½ " "	7½ "	4 6	7 " "	10 "		8 0
6 " "	6 "	4 0	7 " "	12 "		9 8
6 " "	8 "	5 6	7 " "	14 "		11 0
6 " "	9 "	6 0	7½ " "	7½ "		6 4
6½ " "	6½ "	4 8	7½ " "	10 "		8 8
6½ " "	9 "	6 12	7½ " "	12 "		10 4
6½ " "	10 "	7 8	7½ " "	14 "		12 0
6½ " "	12 "	9 0	7½ " "	18 "		15 8
6½ " "	6½ "	4 14	8½ " "	8½ "		7 4
6½ " "	8 "	6 0	8½ " "	10 "		8 14
6½ " "	9 "	6 12	8½ " "	20 "		17 12
6½ " "	10 "	7 8	8½ " "	24 "		21 4
6½ " "	12 "	9 0	8½ " "	8½ "		8 0
7 " "	7 "	5 8	9 " "	9 "		9 8
7 " "	8 "	6 5	10 " "	3½ "		4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each				Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by	5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by	12 feet,		6 0
5 " "	6 "	2 8	7 " "	7 "		4 2
5 " "	7½ "	3 2	7 " "	9 "		5 4
5½ " "	5½ "	2 9	7 " "	10 "		6 0
5½ " "	7½ "	3 8	7 " "	12 "		7 4
5½ " "	11 "	5 3	7½ " "	7½ "		4 8
6 " "	6 "	3 0	7½ " "	9 "		5 10
6 " "	7 "	3 8	7½ " "	10½ "		6 9
6 " "	8 "	4 0	7½ " "	12 "		7 8
6 " "	9 "	4 8	7½ " "	15 "		9 6
6 " "	10 "	5 0	7½ " "	18 "		11 4
6 " "	11 "	5 8	7½ " "	20 "		12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 " " ...	4 8	20 " " ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 " " ...	5 4	22 " " ...	4 6
24 " " ...	5 8	24 " " ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide	0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches.....	6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	8 0
32 by 45 "	10 0	34 by 45 "	10 8
32 by 54 "	12 0	34 by 72 "	17 0

Second Quality.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches.....	6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 "	8 0	34 by 34 "	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches.....	6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 "	7 0	34 by 34 "	7 8
34 by 45 "	9 8	34 by 45 "	10 0
34 by 54 "	11 0	34 by 54 "	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

	Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 " stout	4 8	22 by 36 " blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'O

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of University Syndicate to appoint Examiners.
Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille Party, Town Hall.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Hydaspes entered and the steamer Indrani left the dock yesterday.

THE VEDIC LECTURER.—A correspondent writes:—In the local column of your issue of Thursday morning it is notified that Swami Vidyanand is to deliver a public lecture on the "Vedic Religion" on behalf of the "Swadesh Hitechu Vidyarchi Mandli. I beg to inform you that it is Swami *Satyanand* who is to deliver the lecture, and not Swami Vidyanand.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

March	Lynwood	Hume.
Duet	I Brigandi	Mercadante.
Fantasia	A Musical Bouquet	Gassner.
Valse	Au pays des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Scena Ed Aria	L'assedio di Ariem	Verdi.
Galop	Otto	Kuhrer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley and Officers, the Band of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Sphinx	Warneford.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse	Dream of Spring	Ollerenshaw.
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse	Van Maanen.
Selection	Doris	Cellier.
Polka	Sea Breeze	Wheeler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Byculla Prison, on the body of Ebramally Jan Mahomed, a convict, aged forty years. The deceased was undergoing a sentence of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on him by Mr. W. Webb, on the 16th November, 1893, for theft in a building. He was an old offender, this being his fifth conviction. About three months ago, a malignant growth was discovered in his throat, and as it was rapidly increasing, he was given light work, such as tailoring. However, his constitution was much affected by the malignant growth, and, on the 2nd instant, he was admitted into the Jail Hospital, where he rapidly lost flesh and strength, gradually grew worse, and died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from a malignant new growth in the throat was returned by the jury.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT AGAINST A NATIVE SOLDIER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Shaikh Badulla Shaikh Budha, a Mahomedan soldier, belonging to the Marine Battalion, was brought up before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, and charged by Constable Sorabjee H. Cheesoon with causing hurt to Vussonjee Mulji, a Hindu, keeping a fire-wood depot at Mandvie. Accused went to the complainant's depot for purchasing some fuel. The pieces of wood having been weighed, accused told a coolie employed at the depot to tie up the wood, as he was in a hurry to go, for, if he was late, he would be marked absent. Complainant having ordered the same coolie to attend to some other work, he ran up to do it without tying up the bundle. Accused caught hold of the man, and told him that he should finish that particular work before he began another. Complainant, as master of the depot, interfered, and accused hit him with a stick on the head. He bled and fell unconscious to the ground. The accused's defence was that he, being a Mahomedan, was extremely provoked at being called a "soor" by the complainant. The case was remanded to enable the accused to call evidence in his defence.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Mr Allan F. Turner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Bomonji Petit Mills, Mahaluxmee, regarding the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Kareembox Elahibux, aged twelve years, the son of a weaver, residing at Ripon Road. The deceased had been working in the Bomonji Petit Mills, for the last two months on a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem, his duties being to put on bobbins and remove them from ring-frame No. 43 in the ring-frame department, along with twenty-one other boys. On Wednesday afternoon, one Jootlee Hanmanta, a labourer, working in the same department, saw the deceased's right arm drawn between the rollers of the ring-frame up to the shoulder. Jootlee immediately raised an alarm, and the machine was at once stopped. The spinning-master and the muccadum of the department went to the machine, and having separated the rollers, extricated the unfortunate lad whose skull and right arm were fractured. He was removed in an unconscious state to the coal clerk's office, and a gharry was sent for to convey him to the J. J. Hospital, but before the arrival of the carriage, the lad breathed his last. On examining the rollers, a broom was discovered to have been caught between them, and it might be concluded that the deceased met with the accident while sweeping the ring-frame with the broom. It was, however, stated in the evidence that boys are not allowed to sweep the ring-frame, when the machinery is in motion, but sometimes when the spinning-master's back is turned, the boys play and use the broom. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his arm having been accidentally caught and drawn between the rollers of the ring-frame.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

AT the Tivoli Theatre, last night, a large and appreciative audience was entertained to Alhambra Varieties by the Stanley Opera Company. The entertainment opened with an overture by the company, followed by a charming song "Drink to the golden cup," by Miss Kingsley, who in the second part "knocked down" the house by her speciality "Br-Room-de-doo-dum," and fancy dance. The bouffe favourite, Miss Nellie de Lorme, was warmly cheered for the delightful rendering of "Who'll buy my roses red." Miss Fanny Stanley was repeatedly encored for selections from her serio-comic repertoire. Mr. Tommy Empson carried away the audience to such an extent by his comic effusions and eccentricities, that they would not like to let him go behind the curtain. He was cheered most enthusiastically, and was continuously demanded to repeat his performances, and it appeared they would like to hear him the rest of the evening. He was also the most prominent figure in "selling the house," in the comic sketch "Take off your hat," in which he was ably assisted by Miss Ange Potter. The guitar and mandoline solos by Mrs. H. Stanley, Mr. R. Stephenson, and Miss Flo Stephenson, was an item very rarely to be found in the programme of a variety entertainment on this side, and the audience did not fail to appreciate it. The item, of course, had to be repeated. Miss Lizzie Donellie, the *prima danseuse*, quite charmed the house by her sweet rendering of the "Sweetly Sleep," a song sung with clear, rich, and charming voice. Her Castinette dance was so fascinating, that she was over and over again asked to do it once more, the audience not being satisfied with two encores. The whole affair concluded with a laughable farce, "Go in," most humourously produced by the company, Mr. Tommy Empson being the hero. Gilbert, and Sullivan's comic opera, the "Yeoman of the Guard" will be staged to-night, while for Saturday evening Gillette's great military drama "Held by the Enemy," is announced by the troupe.

IT is stated (according to the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) that Lady Gwendolen Cecil, the younger daughter of Lord Salisbury (who has met with some success as a pamphleteer, certain of the most widely-circulated leaflets of the Primrose League being from her pen), is engaged upon a political novel, into which several well-known personages will be introduced. A sketch of rather romantic character also is expected to be shortly forthcoming from the same author.

MR. J. M. BARRIE and his bride received the felicitations of a large number of their artistic and literary friends the other afternoon (says the *World*) at Mr. and Mrs. Willard's pretty house in Regent's Park. Mr. Barrie, who still looks far from strong, was only passing through town, as he proposes to further extend his honeymoon to a few weeks of foreign travel. He has, however, postponed for the present his intention of visiting Mr. R. L. Stevenson in his island retreat at Samoa.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played out yesterday on the Gymkhana ground, between the Y. M. C. A. and the Bombay Gymkhana elevens. The former were able to put together their best men, and the latter, with one or two exceptions, had their full strength on the field. The number of spectators was not very large, but towards afternoon a fairly large crowd fringed the boundary. For the first time this season Raikes and Jardine participated in an important fixture. Jardine who has a graceful style, proved the fact that he is a first-class bat, equal to any of the first order in India; and though in this country he had not much of practice, yet he was able to show yesterday that he is a very reliable defensive bat quite cool-headed, and not at all slow at getting runs. Baikes was, as usual, very successful with the leather, and knocked down six wickets for 25 runs in the Young Men's first venture. The match was owing to these two players concluded in favour of the Gymkhana who on the result of the first innings won it by 17 runs.

The Young Men winning the toss sent in James and Jackson to face the attack of Raikes and Steel. They opened with a slow play, which showed the bowling was of a superior kind, taking into consideration the condition of the ground. It required one more to telegraph twenty when James was held off Raikes, and George who followed retired, being clean-bowled the first ball he received from the same bowler, (19-2-1). Clark was the next man at the wicket, and a little fast scoring was seen. Jackson who was playing with confidence and ease, was taken in very cleverly by Raikes, who sent in a curly one from the leg, (43-3-16). Of the remaining batsmen none except Harrington could make anything like a stand, and he carried his bat for twenty, secured by steady and good cricket. After Jackson was out Clark and Allen were dismissed before they could add anything to the total. A brisk shower of rain interfered, and play was stopped for about fifteen minutes. Harrington had to change partners in quick succession until Hale joined him, when a little stand was made, and before the last wicket was down 24 runs were added to the score which had then reached the modest figure of 74 runs.

Jardine who had relieved Steel at the market-end was responsible for three wickets, which he took for twelve runs only. Raikes' average was six wickets for 25 runs.

The Gymkhana players then went in to bat. Brooks and Steel were first sent in to face the bowling of James and Allan. Brooke was dismissed in James' first over before he could add a single to his credit. Greig joined Steel; and both of them played carefully and carried the score to 31 between themselves, when Steel was bowled by James after he had scored 9. Jardine joined Steel and both the partners began to fast raise the score by hitting freely but carefully, Greig defied the bowlers and when he was well set he lost his wicket by a pure accident. Greig displayed excellent play and contributed twenty-one to his account. Smith joined Jardine and they managed to raise the score from 45 to 57, when an adjournment for lunch was made. The play was resumed at 3 o'clock. Jardine who was making a capital show, was quite at home with the bowling, and treated it with ease and confidence. When the total reached 58 Smith was dismissed, being bowled by Clark, who had started bowling from the north end just after lunch. Waters joined Jardine, who after a steady play for sometime punished the bowling of Clark severely and the runs began to come in rapidly. Jardine, who got the top score by contributing 39 was caught behind the wicket off Hale. The game then grew very exciting, Hale performing the hat trick Paul, Benson, and Beauman falling victim to his deadly bowling.

Young Men began their second venture at about four o'clock, and at 20 minutes to six, the hour fixed for the drawing of the stumps, they were all disposed of for a total of 88 runs. Aldridge played a good innings, securing 35 runs against the remarkably good bowling he was put to defend his sticks against. Of the rest who entered into double figures were Harrington, Allen, and George, who scored 11, 10, and 11 (not out) respectively.

The following are the scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E James, c Smith, b Raikes	9	c Steel, b Benson	6
P Jackson, b Raikes	16	b Raikes	6
W George, b Raikes	1	not out	11
F Clark, c Benson, b Jardine	4	c Macbeth, b Raikes	4
J Allan, b Raikes	0	c Beaumont, b Raikes	10
H Harrington, not out	20	c Greig, b Benson	11
C Aldridge, b Jardine	4	c Raikes, b Benson	35
A J Herbert, b Raikes	1	did not bat.	
W Bolleau, c Substitute, b Jardine	2	c Greig, b Beaumont	1
E Hale, c Greig, b Raikes	1	b Benson	0
G Kelly, c Macbeth, b Benson	0	did not bat.	
Extras	16	Extras	4
Total	74	Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Raikes	85	25	7	6	70	10	2	3
Steel	35	20	1	0	10	11	0	0
Jardine	35	12	4	3	15	8	0	0
Benson	13	1	1	1	60	12	3	4
Greig					15	8	0	0
Beaumont					12	6	2	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
J C Brooks, c Aldridge, b James	0
E E Steel, c Clark, b James	9
G J Greig, c Aldridge, b Herbert	21
M R Jardine, c Aldridge, b Hale	39
Captain Smith, b Clark	5
H C Waters, b Hale	3
E B Raikes, b Kelly	3
C St Paul, c Hale, b Kelly	0
J B Macbeth, not out	0
Captain Benson, b Hale	0
A L Beaumont, c Allan, b Hale	0
Extras	10
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
James	65	31	4	2
Allan	29	12	1	0
Herbert	30	16	2	1
Kelly	10	1	1	2
Hale	43	7	6	4
Jackson	5	2	0	0
Clark	25	14	6	1

IT has long been a well-established fact that abnormal longevity is more common among the Russians than among any other of the European nations. From an official report collated from well authenticated local registers, it now appears that the government of Kieff takes the first place of all Russian provinces in this respect. During last year, it is officially stated, there were fourteen centenarian deaths registered in that government. In the city of Kieff one man died aged 110 years, whilst within the suburban circle two women died aged, respectively, 102 and 104 years. In Berditcheff two men reached the respective ages of 101 and 114 years. In Vassilkoff another patriarch died in his 115th year. In the same district there died a Jewess aged 105; in Svenigorodka, a man of 110 years; in Tarastscha, another of 105; in Uman, two men aged, respectively, 106 and 102 years; in Radomytzel, a Jew aged 107, and a Christian aged 103; and lastly, a man of 105 years died at Tcherkassy. Here are fourteen persons, dying within the same year and within the limits of one district, whose united ages amount to 1,489 years. According to the Saratoff journals there is still living in that government an ancient veteran of the First Napoleon's army, formerly Lieut. Savin, and since 1812 known as Nicolai Alexandrovitch Savin, who has celebrated 126 birthdays.

ONCE more a wail is heard over the degeneracy of the age. A writer in the "World" descries a great falling-off in manners, particularly in what are called the upper circles. If only half of what he says about the fashionable society of the present day is true, it is to be feared that he is not far out in his contention. We are invited to walk through a London ball-room and observe the chaperous, ladies often of mature years, to see them struggling for seats and to watch their calm insolence, their tricks and devices to get the better of one another. A couple of dowagers, it appears, will, when seated on each side of a third, talk across her for an hour or more, so eagerly that their chins almost meet in front of the sufferer. It was imperative, we are further told, to lay down the recent stringent rules at the Queen's Drawing-Rooms; nothing less would have checked the crowding and pushing which have ere now converted the scene of a great State ceremonial into a bear-garden, and which were a disgrace to the aristocracy. Further, occupants of stalls and boxes at the theatres disturb the performance by their ill-mannered chatter; conversations commenced at the dinner-table are continued in perfectly audible tones, and flirtations in their various stages are carried on "coram publico" unblushingly. The most hopeless feature in this decadence of manners, always according to this censor, is to be found in the behaviour of the rising generation.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

AN ANSWER TO MANCHESTER.

THE "Indian Spectator" discourses:—No wonder that the arguments of the Mill-owner's Association of Bombay against the proposed excise were received in Manchester, in the most hostile spirit. They say there that the opposition to the excise takes away the question from the region of a friendly compromise. There is indeed no room for compromise between parties, on the side of one only of which, lie truth and justice. The "Manchester Guardian" asks why should the manufactures of Indian goods and its Indian consumers refuse to agree to be taxed for affording a necessary relief to the finances of the country, when those of Manchester goods are asked to do so. The answer is that a tax on Indian goods would jeopardize an infant Indian industry in the home and the foreign market, and that it would fall on the already over-taxed poor of the country, whilst a tax on the British goods would fall on the richer classes and also on the subjects of the Native States, that do not contribute anything to the Imperial Exchequer, whilst they enjoy immense benefits under the protection of the paramount power. Besides, we may ask the counter-question, why the merchants of Manchester should ask for a countervailing excise, when it has been shown that a 5 per cent. duty on their goods would afford no protection to the Indian manufacturer, and further what rights they have to claim exemption for their own goods only from a tariff, to which all other British manufactures have without ado submitted. We may also question what right the merchants of Manchester have to force their views on the Indian Government and what moral or economical wrong there is in its paying greater regard to the views and the interests of its own manufacturers than to those of foreigners.

THE RIGHT OF INTERPELLATION IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The Local Legislative Council meets at very long intervals and in consequence the number of interpellations seems to superficial critics to be very formidable. But even in England where the Parliamentary Sessions are much more frequent and prolonged than the meetings of the Indian Legislative assemblies, the number of questions put at one time sometimes exceeds 50 or 60. At the Poona Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council the array of questions put to Government is this time sufficiently imposing. But it will be admitted that they relate to very important matters. They embrace the municipal, judicial, revenue, tobacco and Abkari branches of the administration. There are also other questions of a miscellaneous character. Mr. James will have the satisfaction of knowing that his original lucubrations have received prominent notice at the hands of the public. We are glad the Hon. Mr. Mehta has at least broken silence this time. The way in which the right of interpellation is being availed of by the Councillors is very encouraging, and we congratulate Government as well as the public on the opportunity which both now enjoy of enlightening each other in an authoritative manner, of setting right irregularities in the administration and directing official and non-official in the right channel.

CHOLERA AT THE JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL.

The "Indian Spectator" says:—The breaking out of cholera at the Jemsetji J. Hospital is in every way a sad occurrence. The public has so long been left in the dark as to its origin, which is itself an unwise proceeding. To whom the blame is to be attached, if to anybody at all, and what is the extent of his or their blame, are questions which people try to answer in their own way, when reticence is observed in matters of such public importance. In the absence of authoritative information, the public makes its surmises to the prejudice of high officers whose duty it is to exercise careful supervision. It is supposed, and perhaps uncharitably, that the Government wants to shield one of its high-paid servants while it is mercilessly severe in exposing or punishing the minor offences of the subordinate staff, to whom rather much more may be excused. The hospital authorities vouchsafing no information a great uncertainty hangs on the numbers attacked, and on the number of deaths. Only as to one count, which is a week old by this time, mentioned as many as forty deaths. We neither believe nor disbelieve, but may state that the authorities themselves are to blame if the numbers are exaggerated. The few facts themselves that have been known are enough to support one main conclusion. It is that, however, the disease made its appearance—through the carelessness, or in spite of the greatest vigilance, of the doctors in charge of the hospital—there was evidently an absence of proper caution in adopting measures and precautions to prevent its spread. On this point at least there is a clear want of due attention or watchfulness.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The out break of cholera at the J. J. Hospital is an incident which in a country like England would not have been so silently received. The real facts have not yet been authoritatively published, and hence the anxiety and suspense on the part of the public is all the keener on the subject. It is most deplorable that while in the neighbourhood no case of cholera have happened, nearly 50 patients in the hospital should have been carried away. A contemporary says that there are now 20 patients in a hospital which can accommodate 400 patients. Good many patients have been sent away, and no new ones are admitted. In the interests of public health and the poor patients in the hospital, a thorough and special inquiry is absolutely necessary. All sorts of reasons are being assigned to account for the out break. Some say there was something wrong with the milk supplied to the patients, while others have opined that their food was bad. Whichever theory is correct, it passes our comprehension how things were allowed to reach such a pass in the foremost hospital in the Presidency under European administration. The matter is too serious to be passed over in silence. We do not know what steps have been taken by Government to determine the cause of the pestilence which has proved so fatal to innocent patients. The attempt that is being made to treat the matter as if it were a very trifling one is not very creditable. Such a misfortune, had it happend in any European hospital, would have by this time led to the appointment of a commision of medical experts, and the public have a right to call upon Government to lay all the facts connected with the outbreak before them and the measures sanctioned by them to prevent such a grievous calamity in future.

RAILWAY STORES PURCHASED IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind writes:—Railway stores are a big item of railway expenditure, and it is needless to remind the reader that they are all imported from England. The value of those purchased in the country is absolutely insignificant. Contrast the value of the stores imported from England, say 1·50 crores of rupees, with the magnificent amount of 2·65 lakhs for those purchased in India! But the reader should remember that the patronage of the India Office is not confined to the purchase. It has its grip on the shipping, too, of the stores. Last year 301 vessels were employed, bearing a tonnage of 147·455. The Director General has not informed the public of the actual freight paid, but it can be easily guessed. The amount may be taken at about 15 lakhs of rupees. But it is not the amount of which we need complain. It is the patronage system whereby certain friends of the India Office, who are shipowners, get the exclusive right or monopoly of carrying the stores to this country. The Store Committee, which made its report in January, 1889, informs us that the existing system is good and the same which was recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1874. It further observed that in its opinion "it is advantageous to the Government of India, and in accordance with the wishes of Parliament and the reasonable expectations of the public"! This is a statement which needs to be verified by those who know the ins and outs of the Store Department. It is absurd to expect that a Departmental Committee consisting of members of the Council of India could ever suggest any scheme of economical reform. No, Tories as they are, they are bound, as in matters political, so in matters financial, to stand close by each other and defend tooth and nail the existing order of things. Let there be a Committee of outside merchants and other independent men of business, and we may stake our reputation for forecast that they would soon inform us how the department could be reformed and what healthy economies might be effected.

THE terrible ravages of cholera among the men of the East Lancashire Regiment at Lucknow, writes a contemporary, are a rude reminder of the fallibility of sanitary science. Pure water and wholesome surroundings will do much, and have unquestionably done very much, to keep the enemy at a distance. But let him once break down our guard, and then if the conditions, whatever they may be, favour the inroad, its development may be just as deadly as in the worst of the unregenerate times. This being so, it would be well if Dr. Haffkine's plan of inoculation were given a fair trial on a large scale. The result of his process in Calcutta among the residents of *bustees* has been all but conclusive, and scientific opinion is now setting in in his favour. If the East Lancashire Regiment had been inoculated last cold weather it is possible—no one can say certain—that the epidemic in its ranks might never have occurred. The military authorities are, of course, instituting a searching inquiry into the probable causes of the outbreak, but they will in all probability learn little. Epidemic cholera has defied all investigation so far, and there are mysteries connected with climatic conditions, air currents, subsoil-poison, &c., which experts in the disease cannot fathom. All that can be said is that men living under sound sanitary conditions are far less likely to contract cholera than those exposed to the dangers of polluted water and food supplies, but immunity cannot be ensured whatever may be the precautions taken. Inoculation, therefore, should be tried as offering the best safeguard that we yet know of.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. J. CARTER, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

LIEUTENANT C. T. DUCAT, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. B. BRIGGS, M.B., I. M. S., Medical Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave for one year.

THE services of Lieutenant H. N. Roome, Indian Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Edward Sydney Luard is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and to command the 1st Battalion B. B. an C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel Hargrave, promoted.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Colonel H. L. Nutt, Indian Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate. Captain H. W. Seymour, Indian Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

MAJOR J. WILLCOCKS, D. S. O., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Dessa District, is to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff of the Bombay Army, *vice* Major J. Monteith, resigned.

THE following promotions are made in the Karachi Artillery Volunteers:—Lieutenant Alfred Burton Truefitt to be Captain, to complete the establishment. Second Lieutenant Anthony Edward Cumming to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant A. B. Truefitt, promoted.

THE undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Indian Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate. Lieutenant C. Burvard, Indian Staff Corps, one month, medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY JAMES BENNET HARGRAVE, officiating Commandant, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R. E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Mecca, 919 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Thakurdas Purmanund, Mr Salep, Jungjee, Mr N Noronha, Mr J Macdonald, one native officer and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 960 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from the Persian Gulf *via* Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Blackbird, Mr Mahomedally Khan, Mr Troyal, Mr Dawoodbhoy, Mrs Dawoodbhoy and 2 children Nasi Begum, and 70 deck.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,097 tons, Captain R C Warden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Mr P W Nicol, Mr Shawaksha Ruttonjee, Mr Rustomjee Framjee Bathena, Mr Watson, and Mr J C Bhuttocharjee. For Ismailia—Mr A E Bertie Smith. For Perim—one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Clan Murray	1347	Elliott	Not fixed	T M & Co	
	D Cy of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	Karachi 17-8	Sir C F &Co	
	F Vindobona	2689	Mersa	Not fixed	A Lloyds & Co	
	L Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Marmagoa	18-8	Shepherd & Co
	M Brahmani	522	M Budroo	Marmagoa	11-8	
	O Madeline		Noddin	Dunkirk	26-8	The Bombay Co
Alongside N—						
	Satrunjee	547	A Fakira	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Adam	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	G Ahmed	Marmagoa	11-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	City of London		Worden	Liverpool	18-8	Sir C Forbes & Co
2	Nubia	2319	Knox	Liverpool	25-8	W & A Graham
3	Singapore	2341	Cottavio	Genoa	20-8	C Baboro
5	Ravenna	1991	F Cole	China	23-8	P & O Co
6	Assam	1611	Leigh	Aden	17-8	P & O Co
8	Vindobona	2688	Mersa	China	21-8	A L S N Co
13	Worsley Hall	2172	Black	Not fixed		E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bentala	2688	Filmer	T Morrison & Co

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Malwa, entered for loading yesterday for China &c.

The steamer City of London, Captain Warden, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—1 box gold bars (Rs 79,900), Ralli Brothers; 102 cwts ivory, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 2 cwts ivory, Ebrahim Passia and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.
Ravenna s—80 bales twist, Yau Shun and Co; 22 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

305-92—Chalk, W and S—Kooshaba Hurry vs Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthakey—Bicknell, M and M—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

8871-94—Wadia and G—Ramsahimul Heekumchand and others vs Kesubdas Toolchand and another.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

802—Thakurdas, D and C—Chimmulam Mirjamal vs Tribhowandas Jugjeevandas—Chitnis, M and M.

803—Crawford, B and Co—Damodhar Soonderdas and another vs Charles Agnew Turner—Bhaishunker and K.

805—Little, S N and B—F Y Smith and others vs Tribhowan, das Mangaldas—Nanu and H.

807—Bhaishunker and K—The New Great Eastern S & W Co Ld vs Purshotum Govindji and another—Brown and M.

809—Ardaseer, H and D—Nanabhoy Burjorjee Watcha vs Shapurjee Jeewajee and others—Pestonjee R R and K. Little, S, N and B; and Nanu and H; and K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Summary Suit to be Heard in Chambers.

170-94—Bicknell M and M—Goolam Hoosein Hassanalli vs Khoja Esmail Visram and another.

As illustrating the keen competition for minor appointments under the Crown, it is stated that 603 young ladies competed the other day for 10 sorter-ships in the London Post Office, with a maximum pay of 30s. a week.

PREBENDARY HARRY JONES adds one more to the many testimonies to the worth of the modern professional nurse. It says much for the respect in which nurses are generally held that, according to him—his remarks on the subject appear in the new issue of *Good Words*—some ladies are believed to wear the well-known uniform of a sober black costume relieved with the whitest of linen cuffs and collars who never attended a sick patient in their lives. The costume is used as a disguise or social protection. With the new order of nurses have come changed ideas as to nursing. Fussiness is no longer considered a desideratum. The old notion of "soothing" a sick person's pillow has become scientifically obsolete, for it is recognised that there is nothing a patient hates more than to be conscious of close wakeful inspection, except it be to have his pillow stroked. Many nurses, as is well known, stick to their vocation from choice, even under the most repulsive conditions, as in the infirmary of a workhouse. They could get their living in far pleasanter ways; but they deliberately choose their duties. Mere passing enthusiasm for the calling, however, is of little use. In the Franco-German war, many a girl who went out to nurse the wounded, under a notion that it was a romantic thing to do, soon wearied of her duties, or was found practically useless, and was sent to the right-about. Such nurses were either hopelessly in the way, or mischievously bustling.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The combined ill-effect of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only too well known to those who have to pass the best part of their lives labouring in factories and crowded workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. HOLLOWAY'S remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, being purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate system. The experience of more than fifty years proves that no means surpass HOLLOWAY'S remedies for curing bad legs, bad breasts, piles, and wounds of all kinds.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IF tactful speech could obliterate stubborn facts, Lord Kimberley's reply the other evening would have been successful. Every one must respect the conciliatory spirit in which the late Secretary of State for India approached the difficult questions thrust upon him, and the fairness of mind which, when he found himself constrained to defend wrongdoing, betrayed a pained perception of the badness of his case. But the time has gone past when amenities of discourse or the agreeable qualities of any individual statesman can sensibly affect the situation in India.

The answer to Lord Lansdowne's self-restrained and convincing statement, so far as any answer was attempted, consisted of two insinuations, both of which are known to be at variance with the facts. Lord Reay intimated, as Under-Secretary of State for India, with a cautiousness of speech which did credit to his honesty, that the question of the imposition of the cotton duties had not been re-opened "because the latest accounts of the financial position were not alarming." If his remark applied to the accounts just presented to Parliament and coming down to March, 1894, his statement is correct. But it is known to every one who has followed the fortunes of Indian finance that those very accounts underrated the gravity of the situation, and that if India were paying her way without gold loans, a much larger deficit would have already accrued than the deficit estimated by the Budget. Lord Reay, however, very properly left the main question to be dealt with by Lord Kimberley, during whose incumbency at the India Office the decision of the Government had been arrived at.

It must have required some courage after Lord Lansdowne's candid recapitulation of the correspondence, to defend that decision on Lord Salisbury's despatch of 1875, Lord Kimberley endeavoured to do so on the strength of an isolated passage. "On March 11, 1875," he said, "Lord Salisbury referred to the import duty 'as impeding the importation of an article of first necessity, and as tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture.'" But the facts now clearly established show that whatever degree of accuracy may have attached to this statement in 1875, it has altogether ceased to be applicable to the present state of things. The development of the Indian mill industry during the 20 years since Lord Salisbury's words were written has produced a condition of things which would render it impossible for any Secretary of State to write them in 1894. In the first place, Manchester goods have ceased to be "an article of first necessity in India." They have become a luxury for the well-to-do classes, and the Indian mills or handlooms supply the great bulk of the cotton garments worn by the mass of the population. In the second place, an import duty on cotton goods has ceased "to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture." Since 1875 the cotton trade in India has gradually differentiated into two branches. In more than four-fifths of the cotton cloths consumed, Manchester does not compete with the cheaper and coarser qualities manufactured from the Indian-grown staple in the Indian mills. In regard to the remaining one-fifth the Indian mills have the advantage up to a certain point. Above that point Lancashire has a practical monopoly in the Indian market, owing to the longer American staple which she works up and the finer machinery employed. At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association reported by last week's mail, it was stated by the president that "fully 94 per cent. of our (Indian) spinnings are counts which Lancashire does not send and has not sent us for years."

Without pressing the point to a single percentage, there can be no question that the facts brought forward by the Bombay Millowners' Association establish its main contention. That contention is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, that Manchester no longer holds the position of a competitor in the great bulk of the Indian cotton trade. It has been absolutely ascertained that she is not a competitor as regard to four-fifths of that trade, and it is asserted by the highest mercantile authority in India that she is not a competitor in regard to nine-tenths of that trade. It would be difficult to name any great British industry that exports to India in which the British manufacturer has not to compete with the Indian producer in a larger measure than the Lancashire millowner competes with the Indian cotton factories. The argument upon which Lord Kimberley rested his case would apply with at least equal force to woollen goods, leather goods, foundry products, and many other classes of British manufactures. If Lancashire is to be allowed exclusive privileges at the cost of the Indian tariff, Yorkshire and Northampton have better claim to exemption.

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce wisely abandoned some time ago the unsound position which Lord Kimberley has been constrained, with evident reluctance, to now take up. Sir Forbes Adam, in his able presidential address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recognized that that position was no longer a tenable one. He thought, indeed, that it might be possible to conciliate Lancashire by means of a countervailing excise upon the products of the Indian mills. Indeed, it was to this proposal, rather than to the exploded

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.

THE weather at the Presidency has been showery during the past week, while in the districts light rain has generally fallen; and with the arrival of *Cocoanut-day*, which falls to-day, the violence of the S.-W. Monsoon is supposed to abate, and the coasting trade is nominally resumed. With the exception of a temporary spurt in Seeds, there has been no life in our Export market since the date of our last report. Cotton having been quite neglected by shippers, and taken very sparingly by local sppinners; while Wheat has remained a quiet market with very little doing from day to day. Exchange has been steady when not firm, and rates have advanced 3-32d. both for Bank and Private Paper in our quotations of last Thursday evening. Money continues easy. Government Paper has advanced 3-16 per cent. in Fours. Freights are quiet, with not much demand for tonnage from shippers; but rates remain at about last week's level. There has been no improvement in the ready demand for Imports; but a fair amount of orders are going forward.

MONEY.—An increase of 27 lakhs, at some 254 lakhs, in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, indicated the continued ease in the Money Market due to the general dulness of trade, the addition to the balance on this occasion having been brought about by a falling off in trade requirements, as shown by a material increase in Private Deposits, and a large diminution in Loans, Bills Discounted having been in about the same position as in the previous week. In the other items of the Return there was little to call for comment, some increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, and a small decrease at the branches having resulted in a trifling increase on the whole. The Bank of Bombay has made no further change in its rates this week, and the minimum, therefore, remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last Friday at 1s. 0 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 0 31-32d. for forward telegraphic, at which there was a moderate business passing. In three months' sight Credits also a moderate amount transpired for near delivery, at 1s. 1 1-32d., at 1s. 1-16d. for the end of the year, and at 1s. 1 3-32d. for next year; while Gold and re-sales seemed more plentiful. The former was reported sold at Rs. 29-1-6 per tolah, and the latter at 1s. 1d. for Demand, the market closing firm. On Saturday the market ruled firm, opening at 1s. 0 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months, sight credits at which latter rate a fair amount of Paper was placed for near delivery, and at 1s. 1 3-32 to 1-8d. further forward; but for Bank media of remittance there was no enquiry. The market opened firm again on Monday at 1s. 1d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, remaining steady thereat throughout the day for delivery this year, and a moderate amount was taken at the opening rate; but the enquiry was very limited. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 1 3-32d. for this year's delivery, and 1s. 1 1-8d. for next; but a fair amount of Bills coming out, rates hardened a little, and the former was only obtainable for near delivery, 1s. 1 1-8d. being quoted for the end of this year, and 1s. 1 5-32d. for next. A fair amount of Gold Sales was also reported, and the market closed steady. On Tuesday feeling was very steady again all day on Tuesday, the opening rate for Bank Telegraphic having been 1s. 1d., and for Demand 1s. 1 1-32d., at which a moderate amount of business was reported; also Telegraphic at 1s. 1 1-32d., for October transfer onward. Of three months' sight Credits a fair amount was placed at 1s. 1 3-32d. for August-September delivery; 1s. 11-8d. for October-December: and 1s 1 5-32d., for next year. A fair amount of Gold was reported sold on the basis of Rs. 29 and Rs. 28-15-6 per tolah. Yesterday the market opened firm at 1s. 1d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, at which there was no enquiry and ere long, 1s. 1 1-32d., was obtainable and given. For three months' sight Credits the sale at opening was 1s. 1 1-8d. for August-September delivery; 1s. 1 5-32d. for October-December; and 1s. 1 3-16d., for next year, at which rates a moderate amount of Bills were placed. Before the close 1s. 1 1-16d. for Telegraphic, was named for transfer next year without meeting with any response from buyers and rates left off firm as follows, the Banks having been closed to-day for the *Cocoanut* holiday.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do. 4 "	1s. 0 3-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 1/8d.	"
Credits 3 "	1s. 1 1/8d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 6 "	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	1·38	"
Do. 6 "	1·38¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady throughout the day on last mail-day at 103 3/8 for Fours for cash, and 103½ for the settlement at the close of this month, these having also been the closing quotations for that denomination; 3½ per Cents having remained at 103. On Saturday the market opened with a steady feeling at 103 3/8 to 7/16, and 103½ for Fours for Money and Account, respectively, these rates having been maintained to the close, with buyers for the settlement at the quotation. 103 has remained the rate for 3½ per Cents. The market opened on Monday at 103 3/16 for Fours for Money, and 103 1/16 for Account; but rates soon advanced to 103 5-16 and 103 1/8 in the two positions, respectively, at which they remained steady to the close. 103 was still quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Tuesday Fours were quoted at opening at 103 5-16 for cash, and 103 3-16 for the settlement at the end of the month, and these rates were maintained throughout the day in a steady market, closing on the same level in both positions. 103 was still quoted for 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was steady again at 103 3/8 for Fours for Money and 103 3-16 for Account, these being our closing quotations; with 103 still named for 3½ per Cents, the market having been closed to-day for the *Cocoanut* holiday.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 128. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¼.

SHARES attracted a good deal of attention upon the whole during the past week in the principal lines of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, the movement in prices which has taken place having generally been in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening, we now note an advance of Rs. 40 in Sholapur Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in Coorla; of Rs. 25 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 22½ in Oriental; of Rs. 15 each in Western India, Ripon, New Great Eastern, Khatao Macanji, Jivraz Balloo, Hindustan, and Central India; of Rs. 10 each in Colaba Land and Mill, Luckmidas, Maneckje Petit, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 7½ in Britannia, and of Rs. 5 each in Southern Mahratta, Queen, Alliance, and Presidency. On the other hand, Sun have declined Rs. 40; City of Bombay, Rs. 10; and Khandeish, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5 each. In Press shares, Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 20; French, East Indian, and Scinde and Punjab, Rs. 10 each; Bombay Cotton, Broach City, English Manufacturing, and New Berar, Rs. 5 each; and New Indian, and Malwan, Rs. 2½ each, while Fort have declined Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill have advanced Rs. 5; Treacher and Co., Rs. 25; Phillips and Co. Rs. 6; and Port Canning, Kemp and Co., and Thacker and Co., Rs. 2½ each. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 10 during the week.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey Goods* have only operated during the past week in accordance with the small orders which they have had in hand, not caring to venture beyond these narrow limits; the difficulty of communication by road in the lately flooded districts, though somewhat less, being the principal cause of absence of demand. Dealers, meantime, are eager enough to sell in any quantities at current rates. Stocks are the same as before. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change of confidence this week. In *Locally-made* Goods, some lots of Arabian T-Cloths of 4¼ lbs. Weight, and Domestics up to 14¼ lbs. have changed hands at full rates. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods this week have been about 1,800 packages; and of *Local* some 1,000 bales.

Yarns.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, only a small business having transpired; but prices are all unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the fortnight ending on Tuesday were 11,000 bales with exchange at Rs. 193½; and China buyers have shown some disposition this week to take up small lots of Nos. 20s and 16s at full prices, provided they obtain this month's delivery; but no business resulted owing to the scarcity of lots in that position; while for more distant deliveries there is no enquiry. The week's Sales are put down at 1,500 bales.

METALS.—A decline of 4 to 8 annas has taken place in the price of *Copper*, the market having been quiet, and business upon a small scale. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent, and is steady at previous rates.

Iron is also unchanged in value, and steady in tone, a moderate business having been reported during the week. *Coal* is steady; and a sale is reported of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff. August-September shipment at Rs. 17¼ per ton, and Davidson's, in the same position, at Rs. 17 per ton. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley Rs. 17 ready, Rs. 17¼ forward.		
Australian	*Nil.*	
Powell's Duffryn	" 17¼	18
Cardiff	" 17	17¼
Japan	*Nil.*	

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Only on one or two days during the past week has there been anything doing in this staple by exporters, whose total purchases have been about 500 bales of Bengals and Westerns; while the business done by the Mills have been upon a small scale, aggregating about 3,500 bales, and consisting of Oomra-Dhollera-Bhownugger descriptions, and Dharwar. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices have remained on the previous level.

At Agra and Beawar, in the Bengal Cotton circle, more rain was needed according to the official telegrams received from the districts on Monday morning, although there had been a light fall since the middle of last week over the greater part of the Cotton area, and in all the districts of the Oomra circle the plants were flourishing. Seasonable weather prevailed at Broach, and in the districts of the Dhollera circle, and the plants were doing well where they had been re-sown, though a continuance of fine weather was generally needed. At Wadwan sowing had begun.

To-day's messages report the position of the crop generally unchanged, more rain being needed in a part of the Bengal and Oomra circles, but not pressingly, and, generally, the plants were doing well over the whole of the Cotton area.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs.	171—2 7-8d.
Do. F. G.	"	156—2 5-8d.
Do. Good	"	145—2 15-32d.
Belatee, Fine	"	180—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	172—2 29-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	175—2 15-16d.
Do. Good	"	166—2 13-16d.
Oomra F. Good	"	180—3 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	174—2 15-16d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	200—3 11-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	186—3 1-8d.
Do. Good	"	179—3d.
S G Dharwar, Good	"	190—3 3-16d.
Westerns	"	183—3 1-16d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
For the week	8,232	4,243	3,781
From 1st January to 15th August	1,511,023	1,485,559	1,585,119
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,793	735	1,238
From 1st January to 15th August	756,795	731,992	849,651
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,338	2,700	2,705
From 1st January to 15th August	132,224	130,931	135,129

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export during the past week, the tone of the market having remained quiet, while prices declined half to one anna per cwt. in the earlier part of the week, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4	1 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	15 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	10 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	5 6	"
Hard Yellow	"	3	8 6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	8 0	"
Hard Red	"	3	6 0	"

SEEDS.—At the end of last week there was a good enquiry from shippers, in this market, and a considerable business was reported on two days, on the basis of previous rates; but meantime demand has subsided and transactions have been upon a small scale, the feeling having been quiet, while the price of *Linseed* has declined about 2 annas per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-14-0	to Rs. 8-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-9-0		
do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-4-0	to " 6-6-0	"
do. Red do.	"	6-2-0	to " 6-5-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	75,792	47,453	133,313
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	2,689,560	5,409,315	8,306,778
Linseed for the week	24,672	16,588	22,198
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	5,039,247	3,766,277	3,381,856
Rapeseed for the week	99,395	80,539	9,191
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	3,165,096	3,909,179	1,277,263
Gingellyseed for the week	1,840	439	513
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	747,888	944,544	853,091

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the week	3,000	66,850	80,540
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	1,461,662	40,30,142	7,726,218
Linseed for the week	91,919	3,974	67,236
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	4,862,043	3,495,676	3,216,067
Rapeseed for the week	131,996	.....	59,666
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	2,758,736	3,433,336	982,960
Gingellyseed for the week	1,200	11,267	2,998
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th August	891,512	1,097,852	940,604

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the Chinese-Japan War.
State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.
Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.
Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampo. See footnote page 58 of Telegraph Guide.
Communication with Corea (except Fusan) entirely cut off through interruption of Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.
Telegrams for Seoul, Chemulpo, Pingyang and Pensam in Corea may be accepted but at senders risk.
Messages in Cipher can now be accepted for Sicily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 16th August, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	11	0 a.m.	18	13
Teheran	16	1	51 p.m.	...	27
Suez	16	2	55 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 16th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	23	..	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	..	19	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOWELL—August 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Charles Price Howell, Madras Forest Service, of a son.
KING—August 8, at Nattia Gali, the wife of L White King, esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
MATTHEWS—August 7, at Simla, the wife of Mr G Matthews, of a daughter.
ROACHE—July 21, at Chaman, the wife of A W Roache, Station Master, North-Western Railway, of a son.
SEYMOUR—August 9, at Landour, the wife of Surgeon-Major C Seymour, A M S, of a daughter.
WALKER—August 11, at 19, Albert Road, Allahabad, the wife of Eden C Walker, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROOKS—August 12, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, W L Brooks, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ld, son of the late W Brooks, Master in Equity, Bombay, aged 57.
BRYCE—August 3, at Deogong Factory, John Robert Sibbald Bryce, Manager, Sagrampur Concern, Bhagalpur District, son of O Hamilton Bryce, Esq, LL D, of Edinburgh.
GARNETT—July 17, at Cawnpore, of diphtheria, Walter Joseph, the beloved son of William and Bessie Garnett, aged 4 years, 2 months and 23 days.
JOHNSTONE-DOUGLAS—August 11, at Solon, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone-Douglas, late Commanding 5th Lancers, aged 46 years and 10 months.
MONK—August 12, at the Clarendon Hotel, Kirseong, Robert Gustav Herman Monk, aged 51 years.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1894.

THOSE of our readers who have frequent bills to pay for the repair of vehicles which, considering the excellent state of the roads in Bombay, have a penchant for the coach-builders' workshop, will read, perhaps, with envy the account of an expert who went to the Chicago Exhibition to see what Americans could do in coach-building and to note how they did it. Mr. George H. Thrupp, an experienced English carriage-builder, who was sent to Chicago on behalf of the Society of Arts and the Institute of British Carriage-makers, has made a very interesting report on what he saw. The work of examining 500 vehicles is no small undertaking, but Mr. Thrupp did his work well as his remarks will prove. In 1790 there were twenty carriage-makers in America, and in 1894 they may be reckoned by thousands employing hundreds of thousands of workmen and with millions of money invested in this vast industry. A remark by the writer on the ideas of some people concerning a carriage might have been written in India. Some people, says he, imagine a carriage is made like a kitchen table, but painted and trimmed elaborately, yielding an enormous profit to the maker of, say, 100 per cent. If it shows signs of wear after a fair amount of use it is called bad, because it does not wear in the same way as a wardrobe or a sideboard. Other people think that to make a carriage by machinery you have only to put into one end of the machine so much iron, wood, paint, varnish, leather, and cloth, and by turning a handle and passing the ingredients through different moulds, the carriage will come out complete at the other end of the shape and colour desired. Carriage-making is not done in this way. A carriage is an elaborate machine which may rank with a steam-engine, or a yacht, if the necessary education is considered which qualifies a genuine coach-builder.

The magnitude of some of the carriage works may be best realised by a few details of the house of Studbaker Brothers which began business in 1852 with a capital equal to £14. They have now works at South Bend, New York, San Francisco, Kansas City, Salt Lake, Portland, St. Joseph, and Chicago. In the latter town they employ nearly two hundred men in a large building with eight floors. The rough roads, long distances, and American talent combined, have resulted in a class of carriage which for lightness, strength, and fitness for their work gives the model to all the world. It would be very difficult to find any structure in which the materials have to bear rough usage than in a well-filled dog-cart on a rough country road. A slow moving wagon heavily loaded on the roughest road does not suffer nearly so much stress on its various parts. Any one, therefore, who could succeed in coach-building must have an education equal to that of an engineer, along with a considerable amount of experience of accidents of all sorts before his judgment is mature. On the other hand, if our roads were absolutely smooth and our wheels perfectly round we might dispense with springs and, barring a slight wear of axles, our vehicles would last indefinitely. The primary considerations in the design of any carriage are:—The load to be carried, the power available for drawing it, the state of the road, and the quality of the materials of construction. These are the essentials. The rest may be put under the head of ornament or luxury; but it is not every coach-builder that can always distinguish between them, especially in India, where, in spite of the enormous number of vehicles in use, there are probably less than half-a-dozen thoroughly capable coach-builders. Here a successful coach-builder may be succeeded by his son, but the son will not learn the trade in the workshop as he would in England, and he has to depend on his foreman, who, if a good man, will sooner or later start on his own account. One would have thought that the benefits of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute would have been sought by the sons of the Bombay coach-builders on account of the advantages it offers in the study of structural design and of properties of materials, but we cannot hear of a single youth who has joined the College with this object. "Cheap and bad workmanship with a varnish of lies" is unfortunately a reproach that may be laid at the door of the bulk of Indian coach-builders who almost, to a man, imagine that added weight of material will compensate for inferior fitting. The American very soon discovered that vibration being the chief cause of wear and deterioration, it could only be reduced by lightening and balancing the weight. This naturally led to the use of the very best material available, and to the employment of the highest skill, and we are not without example in Bombay of American vehicles which continue to last through wet and dry seasons in spite of their very slender appearance. Extra weight and beyond what is necessary, helps to shake the parts loose, and also, in a hot climate causes unnecessary fatigue to the horse. A heavy empty vehicle or a light one with its load of two persons may weigh exactly the same, but no animal could perform the same day's work with the heavy as with the lighter vehicle. The American buggy is made as light as 100 lbs. which is exactly the weight of one wheel of many dog-carts in Bombay.

Rubber tyres, says Mr. Thrupp, are a great preventive of decay in a carriage as they protect a vehicle from the jar set up by the movement along roads which is the real destroyer of its mechanical parts. He has nothing good to say of American roads which are full of holes, ruts, and obstructions, even in the large cities and are barbarous in comparison with the magnificent buildings erected along their side. It may be that the good state of the roads in Bombay may explain to some extent the poor quality of the work on our vehicles. We still await the appearance of a good type of public conveyance which will give us the existing accommodation, or even less, with about one-half of the dead-weight. The saving of horse flesh alone would be a handsome return to the person who should have the enterprise to realise the change. Coach-builders in India are remarkable for the very small amount of machinery they employ. Even the special tools that are to be found in every European or American workshop are all but unknown here, and stocks of seasoned wood are equally rare, although in the variable climate of India only the very best of materials have any chance of durability. We feel assured that if one of the best makers would choose one, or at most two, of the most popular types of vehicle, and after carefully determining the proportion of each part, so as to make it a standard, he could not only make a cheap and good vehicle but, as the separate parts would be made to an invariable pattern, he could execute repairs on the shortest notice, or send spare pieces to a client at a distance. This system is applied to all the machinery in mills, to guns, sewing machines, agricultural implements and railway rolling stock, and it would be found equally useful and profitable in a well-organised carriage works in India.

THE directors of the British East Africa Company issued their report just before the mail left in anticipation of a general meeting of shareholders to be held a few days later. In it they review their correspondence with the British Government as to the transfer of the Company's interests, and express a hope that the declaration of a British Protectorate of Uganda, after a delay so long protracted, has restored confidence to the minds of the European and Indian communities engaged in trade with Zanzibar and the adjoining Continent. Active arrangements, they record, are known to be in progress for the establishment of several important mercantile agencies at Mombassa and other centres in the British sphere, and the safety as well as the improved means of transit created by the Company's operations must, in the near future, render its Coast ports the emporia of trade with the interior. Earlier than railway construction, however, the directors point out, there cannot be that advance in development which will certainly ensue thereon, but the fact of the establishment of the Uganda Protectorate gives, in their opinion, good warrant for the hope that the building of the railway cannot be much longer delayed. Were the disabilities under which the Company labours removed by the friendly assistance of her Majesty's Government they believe the prospect to the shareholders would be distinctly bright. It is satisfactory to learn that the general condition of the whole territory still under control of the Company gives no cause for anxiety, nothing having occurred to interrupt the peaceful and friendly relations existing with the native tribes. The directors, however, regret having to report that the Company still suffers from continued inability to call upon British and Foreign subjects to contribute towards cost of police and judicial and municipal administration on the Coast, and this involves, as a matter of expediency, a like exemption of the native communities. The Company's dispute with the Sultan of Zanzibar still remains undecided though the matter was referred to the Secretary of State ten months ago, and in the meantime the Company has been compelled to continue payment, made under protest, of the full stipulated rent provided in the contract, which it maintains that the Sultan has, by abandoning his fiscal reservations, violated. Diplomatists do not, however, move so rapidly as commercial men, as a rule; and slight traces of impatience have been noticeable in more than one of the Company's transactions with Government. Pending the final transfer of the Company's territory to Government the directors intend to urge upon Government the "removal of the grievous disabilities under which the Company continues to suffer in respect of inability to impose taxes on the Coast and in consequence of the breach of the Sultan's contract.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce is apparently watching very closely the tendency of public opinion in India as regards import duties and the exemption of cotton, determined to lose none of the advantages granted to Lancashire. One might have thought that seeing Indian opinion is so strongly against them they would have been satisfied and held their peace where a small matter is concerned; but at the meeting of the Chamber a day or two before the mail left, a letter was read from a member stating that certain kinds of cotton goods such as "Alhambra quilts" are being subjected to import duty in India, and contending that the claims of the Customs authorities to classify these goods as "haberdashery" is unwarranted. The Board passed a resolution to the effect that since, in its opinion, the merchandise in question cannot be properly described as either "apparel" or "haberdashery"—the only classes under which cotton goods are dutiable—it should be admitted free of duty, and that representations in accordance with this view should be made to the India Office. It would be difficult to say in what class to place "Alhambra quilts;" but certainly it was never intended that they could be included among exempted articles: and it is to be hoped that the India Office will recommend their addition to the schedule of dutiable articles instead of exempted goods. Perhaps a counter-representation from Bombay would have the desired effect. Another matter of Indian interest, which the Manchester Chamber considered was the delay of the homeward mail from Bombay at Dover. Representations were received from members as to the delay which has occurred on recent occasions at Dover, whereby the Indian mail was detained four or five hours at that port, instead of being forwarded to London immediately on the arrival of the boat from Calais. As a consequence the mail had been distributed in Manchester early in the afternoon instead of by the morning delivery. Seeing that a special steamer is put on from Calais to Dover when the mail arrives at the former place after the despatch of the regular one, it was regarded as unjustifiable and inexpedient that the time thus gained should be lost by a delay at Dover. It was agreed to make representations to the postal authorities accordingly. What Manchester would do if it experienced the delays which Calcutta, Allahabad and Lahore occasionally complain of, it is not easy to conjecture.

THIS week's official papers include a report of twelve months' accidents on the Indian Railways. Had it not been for the unfortunate disaster on the Nilgiris, when thirty-nine passengers were killed and thirty-one injured, the record would have been eminently satisfactory. But, including that, the casualties in the period reported upon, were fewer than in the two preceding years. With an increase of mean mileage and train mileage worked, the total of accidents fall by almost three per cent. The proportion of passengers killed in train accidents from causes beyond their own control was one in about 2,650,000, while passengers injured under similar conditions were in the ratio of one to 1,600,000. Including casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, rolling-stock, &c., the ratio of killed was one in 1,186,000 and of injured one in 504,000, or taking the total number of killed and injured, one in 354,000 passengers travelling. In relation to train mileage run, the number of accidents of all kinds was highest on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the Dibru-Sadiya line coming next, and the Southern Mahratta, South Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, respectively. The lowest number of accidents, as compared with train mileage, was recorded on the Morvi Railway, one in 158,000, the Bombay-Baroda coming next with one in 145,000. The Great Indian Peninsula showed an average of one in 105,000, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway one in 89,000. The mileage of the whole of the Indian Railway system is upwards of eighteen thousand; and the train mileage run sixty-two and a-half millions, while the number of passengers carried was a hundred and thirty-five thousand. A computation shows that there were but seven accidents in every hundred thousand miles run, and one passenger killed in each forty-one and a-half million miles run. The record must be accounted exceptionally good as notwithstanding an increase of four and three-fourths per cent. in the mean mileage worked as compared with 1892; and of three and a-half per cent. in the train mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, and permanent way shows only an increase of one and a-half per cent.

ALTHOUGH cholera appears to have ceased to be epidemic in Bombay, public health is far from what it should be, and the death-rate is still much above forty per thousand per annum. Whereas last week there were seventy-one deaths from cholera, this week there were but twenty-three. Small-pox and measles have almost disappeared, but the deaths from fevers show an increase from a hundred and eighteen to a hundred and forty-eight, and those from chest affections have risen to a hundred and ninety-five. Fatal cases of dysentery and diarrhœa are still considerably above the average. Of the deaths from cholera two occurred in Oomarkhadi, one in Dhobie Talao, eight in Tadwadi, including the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, three in Kamathipura, two in Byculla, and three in Parel; other four non-residents of Bombay dying in various districts. Of these sixteen were Hindus, five Mussalmans, one a Native Christian, and another a Eurasian. Altogether, twenty-one unknown persons died within the week in Bombay.

THE appointment of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Health Officer of Bombay, to act as Municipal Commissioner, during the absence of Mr. Acworth, on leave, was formally notified in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. Surgeon-

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ALLEGED PREVIOUS MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

DENIAL OF THE CANARD.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Wide publicity is being given to a letter addressed to a private enquirer by Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, declaring that the story of the alleged previous marriage of the Duke of York is a cruel and malignant falsehood.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

MR. SMITH WITHDRAWS HIS RESOLUTION.

Aug. 15.

The debate on the motion of Mr. Samuel Smith for a Parliamentary enquiry into the financial condition of India, was resumed this evening.

Mr. Paul criticized the action of the Government in overriding the resolution passed by the House for holding Simultaneous Examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

General Sir G. T. Chesney thought that a general enquiry into the condition of the Indian population would be a waste of time, but he approved of an enquiry being held into the financial relations of India and Great Britain, which would show that India was being badly treated with regard to the cost of the maintenance of British soldiers in India.

Sir Richard Temple declared that the time had now come to judge the assurances of loyalty of the Congress and people by their acts.

The Secretary of State for India said that he would defer dealing with the financial questions raised until he makes his general statement on the Indian Budget to-morrow. Replying to the wholesale indictment of the Indian Government, Mr. Fowler quoted statistics showing the marvellous progress made by India during the past thirty years, and pointed out the extension of the share taken by Indians themselves in the administration of justice and in the executive appointments of the Indian Government. The action regarding the holding of Simultaneous Examinations was taken with a full sense of the responsibility to Parliament and the country. After careful consideration, the conclusion was come to that no other decision was possible.

Mr. Fowler considered that a general enquiry into the condition of India at the present time would create an unfavorable impression in India and tend to weaken the moral force of the Indian Government, but in conclusion he expressed the willingness of the Government to appoint a Committee next Session to enquire into the revenue of India and the financial outlay incurred both in India and England.

Mr. Samuel Smith thereupon withdrew his resolution.

FRANCE AND THE CONGO.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

Under the treaty just concluded between France and the Congo Independent State, the latter is not precluded from occupying Lado, a town on the west bank of the Nile, north of Wadelai.

THE *TIMES* ON THE CONGO TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The *Times* publishes a leading article on the agreement concluded between France and the Congo Independent State.

It points out that the treaty in no way affects British rights as secured by the Anglo-Belgian Convention; but it may compel England to enter into effective possession of the territory on the west bank of the Nile, which the Congo Independent State was to have occupied as her tenant.

THE EXECUTION OF SANTO.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

Caserio Santo, the assassin of the late President Carnot, was executed this morning at Lyons. Hitherto the criminal is reported to have maintained great composure, but towards the end he entirely broke down and trembled with terror before the sentence was carried out.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The new American Tariff Bill as arranged by the Senate and passed by the House of Representatives, has received the Presidential sanction, and will be enforced forthwith.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant left here, at 10-30 a.m., to-day.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

At the Imperial Legislative Council meeting, held this morning, General Brackenbury introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Articles of War; and in introducing the Bill he referred at some length to the statement of objects and reasons. The objects generally being to remove obsolete matter to bring the articles into accord with the new Indian army system and incorporate in law a few matters which have hitherto had to be regulated more or less effectively by circular orders issuing from Civil Departments.

Sir Alexander Miller also introduced the Bill to amend the Burma Municipal Act.

Babu Khem Singh asked an important question whether Government would give some explanation of its procedure in selecting, in a notification issued on Monday last, a portion only of holders of the loan of 1865 for compulsory conversion.

In reply the Hon'ble Mr. Westland said that Government have been following Mr. Goschen's procedure in his conversion operations in 1888, but in India there might be objections regarding legislations to that course being entirely followed. The Government prefer adopting the usual procedure and keeping within conditions of promissory notes have offered equally favourable conditions to all. The Government are free to deal with those who have not accepted by paying them off in such a manner as may be expedient and within the terms of the contract between Government and noteholders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland also explained the circumstances connected with the discharge of the portion of the loan of 1865.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 6th proximo.

THE NEW LOAN CONVERSION.

The results of the further loan notification arrived to-day are very favourable, over 39 lakhs having been converted, and the number of applications received for the conversion shows a tendency to increase.

POONA AUTUMN SKY RACES, 1894.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The races to-day were a great success. The bookmakers had a good time, the weather being very fine. There was a large attendance.

"The Selling Race."—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance—½ mile. Weights.—If entered to be sold for Rs. 600, 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 5lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs., 3lbs. for each reduction of Rs. 50 in price down to Rs. 300, horses landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries 1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr. George's b a p Little Joker, 8st 4lb, Native.....W. O

First Race.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Distance—¼ Mile. Weights. 13-2, English and Colonials to carry 10st. 12lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 5lbs.; C.B.'S, 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once 3lbs., twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftner, 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs. Ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 4lbs. Ponies qualified under General Rule 2, allowed 4lbs.; ponies landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries.—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr Mirza Ahmed's ch a p Ringleader, 9st 5lb, C B Mahomed 1
Capt Gabb's g a p Grey Ghost, 9st 2lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Runjeet's b a p Harmony, 9st 1lb, Capt Firman 3
Mr Rustomji Byramji's g a p Mushoor, 1-st 2lb, Capt Ross . 0
Messrs Townsend and Murray's b aus m Duchess, 10st, Chandler 0
Mr Kenna's g a p Moonshine, 9st 12lb, Owner 0
Sir Essa Khaliffa's g a p Sir Frank, 9st 10lb, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Cook's g a p Anticipation, 8st 4lb, Chuggan 0

Won easily by two lengths. A length separated the second and third horse. Time—12 min. and 6 secs.

Betting: 5 to 2 against Grey Ghost; 4 to 1 on Sir Frank; 5 to 1 on Mushoor; 6 to 1 on Duchess and Harmony; and 8 to 1 on Moonshine and Ringleader.

Second Race.—"The Eclipse Stakes."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Distance—5 Furlongs. Weights.—13-3 English and Australians 11st. 4lbs, Arabs, 10st 8lbs; C. B.'s 10st 1lb W. I. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once 3lbs., twice 5lbs, three times 7lbs; ofterner 10lbs. Allowances.—3lbs per quarter inch. maidens allowed 3lbs; maidens on 1st May 1894, 3lbs; galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up time of starting allowed 5lbs; galloways qualified under General Rule 2 allowed 4 lbs; galloways landed after 1st September, 1893, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries,—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Col Radcliffe's ch g al Rishan, 9st 12lb, Mr Stewart..... 1
Sir Essa Khaliffa's ch a g Mudaris, 9st 13lb, Noor Mahomed 2
Mr Lindsay's bn a g St Paul, 10st 8lb, Capt Baynes..... 0
Mr Kenna's g a g A, 9st 12lb, Owner..... 0
Mr Henderson's ch a gal Saracen, 9st 9lb, Owner..... 0
Sir Essa Khaliffa's ch a g Merrylegs, 9st 3lb, Jocoo..... 0
Mr Cursetjee's b a gal Baltic, 9st 7lb Bun Singh..... 0
Mr Lynden's g a g Lucky Boy, 9st 5lb, Mr Lake..... 0
Mr Jasim Dukhiel's g a gal Dutchman, 9st 2lb, Mirza..... 0
Mr Rall's g a p Geordie, 8st 9lb, Chandler 0
Surgeon-Major James' b ch p Willie, 8st 3lb, Dhondie..... 0

This was a grand race between Rishan and Mudaris, the former won at the post by a short head. Two lengths divided the second and third horse. Time—1 min. and 10 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Rishan; 3 to 1 against Lucky Boy; 5 to 1 against Mudaris; 6 to 1 against A; 10 to 1 against Geordie and St. Paul; and 20 to 1 against the rest.

Third Race.—"The Omnium."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29.—For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Distance—5 Furlongs. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties.—Winners—once, 3lbs; twice, 5 lbs; thrice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs.—Allowances. Maidens allowed 4lbs; maidens on 1st May, 1894, 2lbs; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to the time of starting allowed 5lbs; gallowys 7lbs; horses landed after 1st September, 1893, 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entries—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr Kenna's ch aus Dandy II late Dandy, 10st 4lbs, Owner 1
Mr Cursetji's b aus h Bondsman, 10st 1lb, Capt Ross..... 2
Capt Chance's ch aus geld Albemarle, 10st 5lbs, Mr Stewart 3
Mr Rapsy's g w geld Scamp, 10st 4lbs, Capt Firman..... 0
Surgeon-Major James' g eng mare Ross, 10st 2lbs, Capt Baynes 0
Mr Stewart's dn ch h Pindi, 8st 3lbs, Native..... 0

Dandy Lead the whole way, and won easily by two lengths, the same distance divided the second and third. Pindi was left at the post. Time—1 min. and 6 secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bondsman; 5 to 4 against Albemarle; 8 to 1 on Dandy; 12 to 1 against Ross and Scamp; and 20 to 1 against Pindi.

Fourth Race.—"Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C. B.'s who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Distance—1¼ mile. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalities.—Winners—once, 4lbs.; twice. 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 3lbs.; maidens, 1st May, 1894, 3lbs.; galloways, 7lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 6lbs. Entries.—1st June, Rs. 5; 1st July, Rs. 10; 1st August, Rs. 20.

Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 9st, Lutchman 1
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a h Rex II, 9st 12lb, Capt Ross 2
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Arrow, 10st 4lb, Mr Kenna..... 3
Capt Walter's g a h Bombastes, 10st 4lb, Mr Stewart..... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Budhan, 10st 4lb, Mr Locke 0
Mr Abdool R Esau's b a h Rujeeb 10st 11b, Noor Mahomed. 0
Mr Ranjeet's g a g Warrior II, 9st 11lb, Bun Singh 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gel Ro, 9st 11lbs, C B Mahomed ... 0
Mr Henderson's b a h Saladin, 9st 8lb, Owner 0

Won easily by six lengths, two lengths between the second and third horse. Time—2 mins. and 36½ secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Budhan; 3 to 1 against Bombastes and Rex; 4 to 1 against Cæsar; 10 to 1 against Arrow and Bombay; 12 to 1 against Rujeeb; and 20 to 1 against the rest.

Fifth Race.—"The New Scurry."—Rs. 170 and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under, who have never wod a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Distance—3½ Furlongs. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st. 10lbs., Arabs and Country Breds 10st. 12lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners once, 3lbs., twice 5lbs.; thrice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winner at this meeting 10lbs. extra to above penalties for each race won. Allowances 3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens, 3lbs. Maidens on 1st May, 1894, 3lbs. Galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting 4lbs. Galloways landed after 1st September, 1893, allowed 4lbs. Entrance Rs. 10. Entries, which include starting declarations, to be in the Box at the Stand by 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

Captain Ross' b a gal Bismillah, 9st 12lb, Owner 1
Mr Paine's b a gal Tip Top, 10st 6lb Mr Stewart 2
Mr Abdool Rahmon Esau's ch a p London, 9st 0lb, Noor Mahomed 3
Mr Rall's g a p Special, 10st 5lb, Gibbs..... 0
Rana Shri Jallum Singh's g gb mare Sally, 8st 13lb, Mirza ... 0
Mr S A W's g a p Cummer, 8st 2lb, Mahomed 0

Bismillah won easy by a length. A poor third. Time—48½ secs. Sally would not start.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Sally and London: 3 to 1 against Special; 5 to 1 against Tip Top and Bismillah; and 6 to 1 against Cummer.

SNAKE-BITE CURES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The Government of India have received, and are now considering, reports of Local Governments and administrations upon the experiments made to test Dr. Muller's cure for snake-bites by strychnia and the decision may be shortly expected.

WAZIRISTAN.

Information has now been received officially confirming the recent reports of the serious outrages in Waziristan.

FRONTIER POSTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The *Pioneer* says that there is no truth in the story, published by the *Turkestan Gazette*, that the Indian Government were constructing two posts to the north of Killik and Mintaka Passes between the Hunza and Tagdambash Pamirs, no such posts have been contemplated, Hunza itself is held only by a small detachment of troops from Gilgit. We have not, nor are likely to have, any posts beyond the Hindu Kush.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG MEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 16.

The two-days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and Young Men's Cricket Club excited a large amount of interest in Poona, large crowds being present to witness the finish. The Hindus made 121 in their first innings and the Gymkhana 103, Modak playing a good game. Sprott played a good game in their first innings, but he was given out a doubtful-looking l.-b.-w. In the second innings Sir Desai bowled exceedingly well on both occasions. The Hindus commenced their second innings last evening, and had lost one wicket for 20 runs before the game closed this morning. The play was not so brisk on the part of the Hindus. Rajlingoo made the top-score of 28. Poore took six wickets, the Hindus being all out for 80 runs. The Gymkhana commenced their second innings, sending Trask and Poore who made fifteen runs when tiffin time was called. After tiffin Poore got a ball in his face, compelling him to retire. Wyatt also got a terrible knock, which stopped play for a few minutes. In the next over he got another knock, but he continued playing, and carried his bat out for a well-earned 43. The Gymkhana won by four wickets. The following are the scores:—

YOUNG MEN'S CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Narsoo, c Trask, b Stockdale ...	0	b Poore	0	
Sayana, c and b Stockdale	8	b Hancock	4	
Rajlingoo, b Poore	4	c Sprott, b Poore.....	28	
Modak, c Trask, b Poore	54	c Cates, b Poore	6	
Bhide, hit wicket	10	b Poore	5	
Pirana, c Poore, b Hancock ...	1	l-b-w b Stockdale	15	
Paranjpe, c stockdale, b Holbrooke.....	7	b Stockdale	0	
Bapat, c Poore, b Holbrooke ...	0	c Cates, b Stockdale...	13	
Sir Desai, c and b Poore.....	10	not out	0	
Vaidya, c Sprott, b Poore	18	c Holbrooke, b Poore.	1	
Purandhare, not out	0	c Sprott, b Poore	2	
Extras	9	Extras.....	6	
Total.....	121	Total...	80	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	R.	R.	M.	W.	R.	R.	M.	W.
*Stockdale	95	23	9	2	135	34	15	3
*Poore.....	169	64	7	3	63	22	4	6
Hancock	25	13	1	1	83	17	9	1
Holbrooke.....	40	12	2	2	10	1	1	0

*Bowled one wide-ball each.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Poore, b Sir Desai	0	retired hurt	29	
Dr Trask, c and b Sir Desai.....	20	b Vaidya	15	
Wilkins, c Vaidya, b Sir Desai	4	b Sir Desai	0	
Sprott, b Sir Desai.....	31	l-b-w b Sir Desai.....	10	
Dr Wyatt, b Sir Desai	8	not out.....	43	
Hancock, c Narsoo, b Sir Desai	17	b Sir Desai	1	
Usborne, b Sir Desai	7	b Bhide	5	
Fernyhough, b Sir Desai	4	not out.....	0	
Cates, run out.....	0	did not bat		
Stockdale, b Bhide	2			
Holbrooke, not out	7			
Extras	6	Extras.....	4	
Total.....	103	Total..	99	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Sir Desai.....	134	63	6	8	193	42	2	3
Bhide	65	25	2	1	70	28	3	2
Vaidya.....	65	12	7	0	40	16	0	1
Purandhare ..	..	..	..	..	10	9	0	0

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, Aug. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe to Bombay, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oceana, left here at 4 p.m. to-day.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Chusan, left here at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Clyde, left here at 11 a.m. to-day, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Rosetta, left here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo, arrived at Colombo on Thursday noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols.....	102 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 5-16
Bar Silver	28 15-16

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. Leigh will sail to-day for London and Brindisi, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Acworth, Mr H A
Barlow, Mr and Mrs E F
Butcher, Miss A
Butcher, Miss L M
Boardman Mr D
Bollam, Mr E
Bullen, Mr P H
Cane, Lieut C B
Davidson, Capt G
Dorathea, Sister Mary
Edgell, Mr C H
James, Mr
Knox., Hon Justice G E
Landon, Mr C E
Mansell, Miss
Money Penney, Mrs
Moore, Surg-Col J H
Rees, Master M
Russell, Mr M S M
Rollings, Mr H
Stafford, Mr J
Stirling, Capt A
Walker, Mr G C
Williams, Mr A

For Brindisi.

Betham, Mr W H
Ch Crighton, Mr
Donse, Mr R
Fraser, Mr A H L
Hawkins, Mr J P
Heinrichs, Mr G K
Hill, Mr M
Johnston, Capt S A
Johnston Penney, Mrs
Mackworth Young, Mr W
Macdonald, Mr A
Moola, Mr
Oswald, Capt
Wright, Mr Fred
Wheeler, Mr
Rampini, Hon Mr Justice

For Ismalia.

Goldziecher, Dr
May, Mr P

For Aden.—Flanagan, Surg-Major J W H

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s s Hydaspes, Captain J L Parfitt, 24th August, 1894.
For Brindisi—Lieut H T Thacker; Rev MacDuff; Mr Greaves; and Lieut and Mrs A J Begbie.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston, 31st August, 1894.
For London—Major W S Hewett; Mr Wolstencraft; Mrs Cummins; Mrs W Seel; and Lieut H Brook.
For Brindisi—Col E A Money; Mr Mohun Lall; Mr Behari Lall; and Mr A H Gunter.
Per s s Carthage, Captain M de Horne, 7th September, 1894.
For London—Mr A Phillip; Mr S R P Mackieson; Mr and Mrs A G Harrison and 2 children; Mr Hynes; Mr G H Sanders; Surg-Lieut-Col and Mrs Barrow; Mr Gray and 2 Misses Gray; and Mrs Thompson.
For Brindisi—Rev H G Grey; Mr E J Hynes; Mr R Carstairs; and Capt Clothier.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 14th Sept. 1894.
For London—Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Gordon; Mrs L Johnstone; Sir C Petheram; Hon Justice Hill; and Mr Chandhuri.
For Brindisi—Mr W F Barrow; and Mr W Bannerjee.
Per s s Peninsular, Captain A Logzin. 22nd Sept 1894.
For London—Mr Sutherland; Col and Mrs R D Morris; Mr and Mrs Shahabudin; Mrs Dumpster and infr; Mrs Birch; and Maj Burn Murdock.
Per s s Clyde, Captain C F Preston. 29th Sept 1894.
For Brindisi—H F S Ramsden and Mr E R Smetham.
Per s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, 6th October 1894.
For London—Mr and Mrs G L Towers and 4 children; Mr and Mrs L E H Yates and child; Miss Lee; Mrs C F Oldham, infr and nurse; Lieut C M Cockeraft and Miss Synge and Sister.
Per s s Thames, Captain W A Seaton, 13th October 1894.
For London—Miss Strahan
Per s s Oriental, Captain S Moule, 20th October 1894.
For London—Misses M N and N Nesfield, and Mr Nesfield.
For Malta—Lieut A Carnana.

The "Stay-abed" Club, the formation of which is announced from Chicago, is not a club of lazy people, as its name might suggest; but is an organisation composed of the bed-ridden. The qualifications for membership are confirmed invalidism and the ability to communicate with the other members by letter. Each member writes something each day, and the letters are in constant circulation.

Lord Rothschild has been trying the experiment of breaking zebras to harness. He owns three, now in the hands of a trainer in South Kensington. Much difficulty was experienced with the animals at first, but they were "educated" by being harnessed with a quiet pony one at a time. One morning one zebra alone was driven in a light dog-cart through the streets, and he trotted past a steam-roller without wincing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Udney, British Demarcation Officer for the Khyber-Asmar section of the North-West frontier, will probably meet General Gholam Hyder, the Amir's representative, at Jellalabad shortly. The escort of the party will consist of a detachment of Afghan troops.

With the completion of the new harbour works at Feodosia, in January or February next, the whole of the maritime and general commerce of Sebastopol will be transferred thither, leaving the latter place entirely in the hands of the naval and military authorities. Sebastopol will thus again become—but on a much larger scale—the chief fortress and naval headquarters of the Black Sea.

It is satisfactory to know that the virulent outbreak of enteric fever that has visited the Durham Light Infantry at Mhow has apparently come to an end. There have been no fresh admissions to hospital amongst the men for the last ten days, and all the patients now down are expected to recover. The last case that occurred was that of Lieutenant A. K. Robb, who was taken ill about the 3rd instant.

Rules are shortly to be introduced in Burma for the segregation of diseased cattle. The need of such a measure has long been felt, and the recent outbreak, which is now abating, has made the necessity more apparent. There is less prejudice in Burma to contend against in such a matter than in India, and many cultivators are prepared to welcome preventive measures, the need of which has been urged by several experienced district officers, though some have opposed.

The inspection report on the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles for 1893-94 has been acknowledged by the Government of India and Commander-in-Chief as being very satisfactory and reflecting credit on Lieutenant-Colonel Kirwan and Captain O'Donnell, the Adjutant.

The desirability of extending the Glanders and Farcy Act XX. of 1879 to the whole of Bengal, has been suggested to the Government of India, with a view to the more effectual protection of Government cavalry and mule lines, and of the horse-owning interest in the Province.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 4th August was 230, against 205 and 230 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 9 and 17 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week against 3 in the previous week. There were 7 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 92 and 30 respectively, against 81 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·7 per mille per annum against 22·2, the mean of the last five years.

A Kabuli, named Ismail, has been arrested at the railway station at Rawalpindi, under suspicious circumstances. He was carrying away a tin box which, on inspection, was found to contain Rs. 1,000 in currency notes, Rs. 21,000 in gold, and a quantity of precious stones, the value of which is not yet ascertained. The man, who is now in custody, made various statements; first that he made the money by honest trading throughout India for many years; then that he found the treasure in a morass near Madras; and, lastly, that he was entrusted with it by some countryman of his. The police have reason to believe that he is is one of a gang who recently robbed a Hindu mandar or shrine in Southern India.

It appears from statistics recently issued that the external land trade of the Punjab in 1893-94 was less in value than in any year since 1885-86. The trade with Kabul alone showed a falling off of about 24 lakhs, principally under the head of exports. Kabul is now ceasing to be a market for Indian tea, but it is satisfactory to find that Kashmir is, to some extent, taking its place. The exports to Kabul have fallen from 8,500 maunds in 1891-92 to 1,860 last year, while the trade with Kashmir rose in the same period from 3,200 to 8,900 maunds.

News has been received from Mir Ali Khel that yet another outrage has occurred on the Waziri frontier. Three levy sowars who left Mogulkote on the 4th *en route* to Fort Sandeman were attacked by thieves. One man was wounded and another's horse who shot dead, the miscreants escaping with one sepoy's rifle.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 28th July, were Rs. 13,764. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 7,666. Increase, Rs. 6,098. Receipts per mile for the week ended 28th July, 1894, Rs. 269-14-1. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 150-4-11. Increase, Rs. 119-9-2. Receipts from 1st to 28th July, 1894, Rs. 46,127. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 45,908. Increase Rs. 219.

The East Indian Railway Earnings, week ended 4th August, were Rs. 8,33,965. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 8,17,079. Increase, Rs. 16,880. Miles open, week ended 4th August, 1894, 1,659. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Increase, 48½. Per mile open, week ended 4th August, 1894, Rs. 503. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 507, Decrease, Rs. 4. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 4th August 1894, Rs. 43,97,541. From 1st July, 1893, to 4th August, 1893, Rs. 39,59,101. Increase, Rs. 3,48,440.

As to the interference with the traffic, at Simla, it has been less serious than has been represented. Only one passenger had to be taken above the slip itself: and this was immediately after the road had subsided. Mr. Wallis had a strong gang of labourers at work a few hours after the break took place, and on August 3rd a number of tongas drawn by coolies passed safely over the slip. Owing to the continued rainfall the new alignment has since been constantly broken, but repairs are carried out with great expedition, and from the end of last week the temporary road across the break was opened to traffic of all kinds, including even the Government Bullock Train. The crossing only takes four or five minutes, and travellers find that the delay is not serious. Visitors to Simla need not be alarmed either at the prospect of having to wait hours on the road in pelting rain, for shelter huts have been provided on either side of the slip. The mails have been got through all along without mishap. The permanent cart-road cannot, of course, be restored until the rains cease, but the temporary road will be kept open meanwhile, except while rain is actually falling. The heavy rainfall has made the task of the engineer a very difficult one, but with characteristic energy he has made a good fight against the treacherous hillside. Mr. Wallis has certainly earned the gratitude of every traveller who has passed up and down the road during the last fortnight.

The Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore will before long excise a great influence upon fruit culture in the Punjab. In the matter of mangoes alone a large number of trees have been in bearing this year, producing excellent fruit of all the choice qualities of mangoes hitherto supposed to be peculiar to other parts of India. The supply will grow yearly in volume; and by the dissemination of grafts, it is to be hoped that in time the common mango of the Punjab will disappear. One mango, the "Ennurua," which has just ripened in the Lawrence Hall gardens, deserves especial notice. The tree was received from Dhurbunga; and it is said that the word "Ennurua" means "spontaneous," and that full grown trees will bear mangoes 4 to 5 seers in weight. The specimen we have seen (the tree has only just come into bearing, and this year produced only half-a-dozen fruit) resembled a fair-sized healthy pumpkin of an elongated shape. The stone is small, and large slices could be cut from the fruit. The flavour is excellent; and we can imagine this mammoth mango gradually superseding all others for table use, as the proverbial awkwardness of the task of mango eating in public disappears, when you have a fruit which can be handed round sliced like a melon.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

Messrs. Shamrao Vithal, M. B. Chaubal, and H. S. Dikshit have addressed a long letter to us further criticising the management of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. On the whole, it is temperately worded, and there would be no objection to publishing it in its entirety, were it not that it contains specific charges, which may not be ventilated in the columns of a newspaper. They can only be satisfactorily dealt with in a manner which it is not necessary to indicate to our correspondents. We reproduce below such portions of our correspondents' communication as we deem prudent, and here the discussion of the matter must cease until such time as both parties have had an opportunity of submitting their views before properly-constituted authority. The latter half of the letter is given below:—

You say that we failed to substantiate the charges and accusations we brought forward. We do not know what is your authority for this assertion. The truth is that every one of the instances of mismanagement mentioned was brought to the notice of the directors. Some they admitted, while others they did not venture to deny. They are all substantiated by the best possible evidence, *viz.*, the directors' own minute books and the company's own records. We cannot agree with you in your opinion that all these acts of mismanagement are simple irregularities, and do not deserve notice. We need not say that we admit that they are not such as are likely to lead to the downfall of the company, but we certainly cannot admit that they do not deserve notice. The straw points out the direction in which the wind blows. Now, we ask whether the liberty which Mr. Slater enjoys of bringing on the board of directors persons who have no real interest in the company, and whose qualification depends entirely upon his sweet will, is calculated to ensure efficient management? Granted that the amount which those policy-holders, who, as you say, made such terrible noise at the meetings, have at stake in the concern is only some thousands, as proclaimed to the world by Mr. Slater from the top of the Oriental Buildings. Can you deny that that amount in the case of the said policy-holders represents a degree of interest much higher than that which the directors created by Mr. Slater can have in the safety of the concern? As to your amusing parallel between a policy-holder of the company and a "purchaser of an insignificant pound of tea or a box of cheroots of Messrs. Treacher and Co. or Messrs. Phillips and Co.," it may not be out of place to note that each of these insignificant policy-holders has by this time paid into the company on his policy more than ten time the amount a shareholder has paid, or will ever be called upon to pay. Further, a share can be taken to-day and sold away to-morrow. For instance, the convenient and nominal transfer of ten shares from Mr. Slater's name to that of Mr. Bennett qualified him to be a director, nay, even the chairman of the board, and in that capacity enabled him to recommend the extravagant pension to Mr. Slater; and directly that service was done, Mr. Bennett ceases to be a shareholder. This ought to satisfy any reasonable man that a policy-holder has a far more permanent and real interest in the welfare of the company than a shareholder, to whom the declaration and payment of a substantial dividend is the sole and all important object of the company. You say: "By this time, we imagine the directors and shareholders of the Oriental Life Assurance Company must see the absurdity of allowing policy-holders a voice in the management of affairs. It is a concession wholly without precedent, and likely to lead to no good results." But, Mr. Editor, the truth lies just the other way. The success of the Oriental is chiefly due to the advantages offered to the policy-holders by the original founders of the company, *viz.*, full control over their funds, a voice in the management, and the right to vote at the company's meetings as a guarantee for sound management. Mr. Slater himself must admit this. Take away these safeguards, and the Oriental will soon be a thing of the past. As to your charge of insincerity against us, we only desire to appeal to the facts above set forth, and leave the public to judge for themselves.

Dr. Bahadurjee also sends us a letter on the same subject, which is a mere reiteration of that of Messrs. Shamrao, Chaubal, and Dikshit, and it is unnecessary to publish.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PILOT BOAT.

A heavy sea struck on the port quarter of the Port Trust pilot tender Faerie yesterday morning, at about four o'clock, whilst she was making her way towards Bombay with pilots Messrs. J. J. Walshe and H. Millay and seven native lascars, which made the boat capsize about three miles away from the Light vessel. The stroke which upset the boat was so violent that it made her turn completely upside down. Fortunately the crew on board the craft had the presence of mind to scramble over the weather side and get on to the bottom of the boat. The crew now tried to find out means of escape from this perilous position and save their lives. The best thing Mr. Walshe and Mr. Millay thought under the circumstances to do was to attract the attention of the pilot schooner lying about a mile off from them. It was decided to hoid up the red (port) light as a signal of their distressed condition, and Mr. Southwell Piper, pilot in charge of the schooner, who was on the look-out, saw the signal, and without losing any time made his way for the rescue of the unfortunate persons, whose position was becoming more unsafe every minute. In a quarter-of-an-hour the pilot schooner came within an arm's distance of the Faerie, which was rapidly becoming water-logged. Mr. Southwell Piper did his best, and succeeded in rescuing the life of every one of the crew of the tender Faerie, which went completely under water within a few minutes after the rescue was effected.

Information was soon communicated to the Port Officer, and the steam launch Phœnix was sent out with Mr. Thorburn, the harbour-master, on board, to pick up and tow the Faerie. This was done with great difficulty, and the Faerie having been towed into the harbour was beached. The pilot tender Faerie, a lateen-rigged boat of twenty tons, was built in the place of pilot Fairy, which capsized under similar circumstances, on the 6th August, 1879, when out of twelve of a crew three Europeans and two lascars lost their lives. The boat had become a complete wreck, and Mr. Southwell Piper, who saved the nine lives yesterday, was also the means of saving lives in the year above-mentioned. Then as yester

and thereby placing it on a par with other Colleges in the matter of Dakshina Fellowships, seeing that the College being located in Poona, would appear to have a prior claim in respect of allowances representing a grant in lieu of resumed lands. I find, in para 12, page 8, of the Statement, under Section II., Revised Estimates 1893-94, the hon. member refers to the increase of 8·30 lakhs under Land Revenue, and states that of this increase 1·54 lakhs is in connection with the divisible land revenue.

But what is of more importance for us to know is how much of such increase is due to (1) extension of cultivation, and how much to (2) revised rates. Again, under the head of XII. Interest 13, para. 29, page 17, no information is given as to the sum advanced as tagai or taccavi to ryots during the last year, and proposed to be given during the current or budget year. This is an item which largely interests the people in the districts. Next, under the head of XXXII.; Civil Works, 45, para. 46, page 25, I find the amount of expenditure steadily decreasing from year to year since 1889-90, in which year it was 40·17 lakhs. The Budget for 1894-95 makes a provision for 33·30 lakhs, which is 7 lakhs less than in 1891-92, 14 lakhs less than in 1892-93, and 3 lakhs less than the Budget for 1893-94. But what is strange is that whereas the allotment for civil works is steadily declining from year to year, no corresponding decrease appears to be taking place in the charges for establishment. This certainly looks unfair on the face of it and demands explanation. It looks like a case of "no work and pay" or, if the exchange compensation for hands that are idle is included, it becomes a case of "no work and more pay." In para. 21, page 330 of the Statement, it is remarked as follows :—"Under (a) are included large special charges for potpahani work in the Konkan." Here the item (a) represents charges of District Administration (Land Revenue Department), and (b) Survey and Settlement. The question that naturally suggests itself is whether the large special charges for potpahani work must not go under the head of (b) Survey and Settlement, instead of, as at present, under (a) charges of District Administration? And now, turning to page 27 of the Budget under the head of assignment and compensations, I notice a subhead, named excess compensations, and an item, called abkari farmers of Khandeish district. The sum stated in the accounts, 1892-93, is Rs. 1,767. But I was curious to know under what head of accounts the sum of Rs. 1,50,000, sanctioned under the authority of the Government Resolution of September, 1892, to be granted to the country spirit farmer of the Khandeish districts, had taken refuge. But I will not worry the Council with more details. The Government are the depositories of information on all points of administrative details and the non-official members can only derive their knowledge from such information as is vouchsafed to them in the published reports and other papers accessible to them. I trust, therefore, that fuller explanations will be furnished on these and other points in the Financial Statement.

ENHANCEMENT OF LAND REVENUE.

Turning to the receipt side I would call attention to the first item, namely, land revenue. It is made up, as remarked in the Financial Statement, of three items, namely, the Provincial share of the divisible receipts, *plus* alienations, *plus* the contract assignment which is adjusted under this head by reduction from the Provincial share of the divisible revenue. Land revenue, therefore, constitutes the backbone of Indian finance. It is the contribution of the agricultural classes to the National Exchequer. In this Presidency the increase under this head for the past few years is from 8 to 10 lakhs. One-fourth of this sum, that is, from 2 to 2½ lakhs, falls to the share of the Provincial revenue. All other sources of revenue, such as salt, opium, abkari, stamps, forest, assessed taxes look small by the side of this single item. It is not only the largest source of income but a steadily-growing one. This growth is brought about partly by extension of cultivation, but largely by revision survey settlements. The importance of these revision settlements, therefore, cannot be overrated whether we regard them from the point of view of public finances or from the interests involved therein of the bulk of the people who depend upon agriculture, and whose humble toil supplies the staples of our commerce. No review of a year's finances, therefore, can be complete which does not refer, however briefly, to the thoughts and feelings of the people about the policy of Government in regard to these settlements. The contentment and confidence of these classes cannot, I submit, be a matter of indifference to Government. The desire of Government to know what effect their measures to relieve the growing agricultural indebtedness is evidenced in the item of Rs. 25,000, which figures under para. 8, page 4, of the Financial Statement before us, in the accounts of 1892-93; in connection with the services of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission. It is generally felt that while further legislative reforms are to relieve indebtedness have been introduced in the Supreme Council, the recommendations of the Commission with regard to executive reforms have not received the attention they merit. Certain it is that the problem of the ryots' indebtedness is the most pressing problem of the day and is admitted to be so by officials and non-officials equally. The official view briefly is that the error in land legislation which gives power to the ryot of alienating his incorporal rights in land to the money-lender—a power which he is unfit to exercise—is responsible for his indebtedness. And the remedy lies in restricting this right of land transfer. The general belief among the agriculturists themselves and the non-official community is that the root of the evil of agricultural indebtedness is to be sought for largely, if not entirely, in the policy which regulates revision settlements of land in this Presidency. Under this policy it is believed that the whole of the profits of agricultural labour are absorbed by the enhanced rates charged on lands and that the result of such absorption of profits is to frustrate the great object of the "Wingate Survey," which was to leave with the proprietor or holder a portion of the rent and the benefit of all improvements made at the cost of his labour and capital. The complaints against recent settlements may be summed up under three heads :—

(1). That agriculturists are not allowed reasonable opportunities of being heard in regard to the enhancements of rates on their lands before they are sanctioned.

(2). That these enhancements involve taxation of improvements.

(3). That this taxation of improvements is brought about by a new valuation of soils in re-classification work and by the grouping on of the plea of uniformity and other general considerations on the advantage of the "general position class."

In proof of the first complaint, I will read only a sentence or two from the petition of the Panwel landowners now before Government. They remark that "the only notice which your petitioners had from the Survey Department as to their operations was a list of maxima rates proposed to be levied on the various descriptions of land in the Taluka. Your memorialists were not informed as to how the lands were to be classified, nor the way in which individual khatas were to be treated, so as to enable them to make any specific objections." The people of Avas and other villages in the Alibag Taluka have made similar complaints. I hold in my hand a survey notification in original notifying maximum rates to these villagers. The objections they have to such a notification are that it is defective in (1) that it notifies groups and maximum rates on villages only and is wholly silent as to details of rates on individual holdings and calls for objections within a short space of two months through the revenue parties; (2) that it does not specify the old order of grouping and that so far it is vague and unintelligible; (3) that in Col. 8 it gives incorrect information as to the old maximum rate on warkas lands which was four annas only all over the taluka, and not one rupee as notified; (4) that in Col. 12, nowkird, khariff, rabi, and warkas, and all kinds and descriptions of lands excepting bagayet, are jumbled up together for which the maximum rates are Rs. 3, Rs. 2½, and Rs. 2, but what rates for what lands is not shown, while in Cols. 4 and 5 the heading of khariff is divided into two portions, sweet and salt lands. Hitherto these petitions have generally received the reply that they contain nothing specific in the way of objections to the settlement. But I am glad to note that the subject has been receiving attention from Government, that the matter was referred to the Divisional Commissioners, but that final orders have not been passed.

THE TAXATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

As regards the second and third complaints, reference in support of them must needs be made to the most recent revision settlements in connection with the rice-producing lands of talukas in the Konkan districts. The cultivators of the 56 Kharapat villages of the Alibag taluka allege that their lands were measured, classified, and settled three times, contrary to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, first in 1852-53, then in 1872-73, and for the third time during the recent revision; that in their petitions to Major Godfrey they enquired if their lands having been already classified for the second time were to be classified again for the third time. They received a very cautious reply to the effect that no classification was intended except such as would be needed to rectify errors, and yet when the final results were notified in the notification, a copy of which I hold in my hand, they found that these 52 "khara" had come in for new grouping and enhanced maximum rates. Moreover, the fact that they were compelled to pay the cost of such work showed that it was not mere rectification work that the survey had done but the work of entire classification.

H. E. the Governor: Order, order. It seems to me that the honourable member is making a speech on the land revenue question. I cannot see what this particular question has to do with a particular Budget. I do not think it was the intention of the Government of India when they admitted discussion of the Budget that the whole system of administration should be discussed. This Government has not the power offhand to alter the system of which the honourable member speaks, and I doubt very much whether it is not stretching the previleges of discussion of the Budget to make a speech like that of the honourable member. A passing reference to the land revenue system would be admissible, but to make a long speech on the question is out of place.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: My Lord, the whole of the revenue survey work is done by officers in the Bombay Presidency, and this Government receives one-fourth of the assets. Therefore every increase that results from enhancements of revenue affects the provincial Budget.

H. E. the Governor: The hon. member can exercise his privilege of discussion as he thinks fit, but it remains for Government to answer his remarks or not, as they think best.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: I think I am justified in calling the attention of the Imperial and Provincial Governments to this matter, as it concerns the largest number of people in this Presidency, and is intimately bound up in their daily life. In valuing the new rice lands, increases beyond the full value of 16 annas have been charged for "advantages or natural facilities." This method of assessing advantages has been elaborated into large measures of extensive application, such as "sub-soil water advantage," so well-known in Guzerat and the "general position class," elsewhere. The method is applied in two ways:—(1) In the re-classification of soils by the increase of anna valuations; and (2) in the grouping of villages under uniform rice maxima. How far these processes of re-classifying and re-grouping involve taxation of improvements may be seen from the following extract from the report of the late Survey Commissioner on the revision settlement of the 116 villages of the old Kolhapur Peta of the Karjat taluka, now of the Kolaba Collectorate.

H. E. the Governor: What is the date of that report?

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: January 1, 1888.

H. E. the Governor: It has nothing whatever to do with the financial statement of this year.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: The resolution of Government thereon is dated 30th August, 1888.

H. E. the Governor: I must rule that out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: It relates, my Lord, to a principle that is being carried out at the present time on the basis laid down in that resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor: I do not see that there is any connection between that and the Budget.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal: The connection is this; that the work of land assessment is carried on by officers whose salaries are provided for in this Budget.

The hon. member then resumed his seat.

REMUNERATION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Pause said that Mr. Trevor had spared no pains to make the Budget as full and clear as it was feasible under the circumstances. The first point to which he wished to refer was the remuneration of village officers in places where they had no hereditary vatan lands. In these districts there were stipendiary patels whose salaries in several cases amounted to even less than Rs. 5 per annum. One was, therefore, hardly tempted to seek for the post, and the mamlatdar was compelled to induce some beggarly persons to accept it. The nominees hardly recognised the responsibility and experience showed that they worked carelessly and it was, therefore, likely that important public interests might suffer through them. Their salaries should be increased so as to induce men of higher position to compete for the appointments. Asking, as a representative of the Sirdars in the Deccan, he called the attention of the Council to the remuneration of the village officers by Inamdars in Inam villages for collecting local cess fund. In Khalsa or Government villages the remuneration was paid from the cess collected; but in Inam villages the Inamdar is now allowed to pay from the cess collections, and he had to pay from his own pocket. There seemed to be no justification for this as it should be a charge in the cess itself. Provision should be made in the budget for remuneration for collecting the cess in Inam villages or a necessary deduction should be made to that extent from the estimated revenue on that source. If the law did not permit that it should be modified or amended.

THE FOREST REVENUE.

The third point to which he referred was the expenditure on the Forest Establishment, which contrasted very favourably with that of land revenue establishment. As to the working of the Registration Act he said that it was generally complained that documents requiring registration did not as a rule escape the levy of a blackmail, which was reported to be very general and exacting. The matter might have been exaggerated; but when all other departments are speedily cleared of their impurities the particular abuse was becoming too glaring to be borne with patience any longer. A change in the direction should be effected on the lines adopted by the Madras Government by the introduction into the ranks of men of higher education and moral calibre. The grant under the head "medical" was insufficient to supply the needs of the mofussil hospitals and dispensaries, and there were complaints that the supply of medicines and instruments was not sufficient and that the medicines sent from the stores were not according to indents. If the indents were according to the requirements he failed to understand why the medicines should not be supplied accordingly. It was also found that the supply of medicines to different hospitals and dispensaries was not according to the number of patients. The grant for the supply of medicines should be increased. The people should receive good medicines; and the supply of the same to hospitals and dispensaries must be proportionate to the number of patients. As regards the inconvenience felt by the inhabitants of the Ratnagiri district for want of proper postal arrangements there, the matter could not be dealt with by the local governments, but if it was brought to the notice of the Government of India, and his Excellency made a strong recommendation to remove the unsatisfactory arrangements, he had no doubt it would have the desired effect.

RIVER NAVIGATION IN SIND.

Khan Bahadur Hassanali Bey Effendi said: I have only a few observations to make. Taking matters affecting Sind as they occur in the financial statement, I will refer first to the survey of the river Indus. I congratulate your Excellency's Government that this has been undertaken by the Imperial Government. The damage done to the trade of Karachi this year by breaches on the railway owing to the vagaries of the river and the widespread ruin of crops, owing to the floods show the necessity that existed for taking in hand the measures for the control of the river. Along with this subject I may refer to the provision made for the repairs to the river boat Jhelum. I am glad that this vessel is going to be repaired. It is absolutely necessary that there should be means for utilising the great high way the Indus, and the Commissioner in Sind has had several times this year to hire a steamer to enable the officers of the irrigation department to visit the breaches in embankments and mouths of canals which were otherwise inaccessible. As to the new collectorate in Sind, it was necessitated by the unwieldy size of the Shikarpur district, the revenue of which has doubled in twenty years. The new collectorate will enable greater attention to be paid to the wants of the enlightened and hard-working zemindars in that part of Sind. As to the Kavi, this has been very useful in Sind, and has saved from ruin the zemindars and cultivators in the frontier district and in the Delta where floods, locusts, and other calamities had reduced the people to the lowest ebb. It also tends to curb the rapacity of the money-lenders: and I hope it may be extended liberally.

THE SIND COMMISSIONERSHIP.

As regards the general administration I think that one feels disappointed to see under this head that the increase of the salary of the Commissioner in Sind proposed in last year's Budget has been omitted from the Budget for this year. Although I use the word "increase" it cannot be so described, as it was only a measure to restore his pay to the original amount, which was cut down unnecessarily by the Finance Commission. The Commissioner in Sind is in many respects a local Governor. His administration on one hand extends to the border of Beluchistan and the Punjab, and on the other to the borders of Jessalmir. He looks after the Port Trust, Customs, Excise, Irrigation, the Conservancy, the Municipalities, and Village Cess Fund, &c. Thus, his position is of a unique character. To reduce his pay, therefore, is to reduce the importance of the Province unnecessarily and to detract from its value. I am glad to see that the police is after all about to be re-organised, and I earnestly hope that it will come into force very soon. The growth of the population and the occasional outbreaks of dacoity show that the time has come for this reform. The appointment of the Chemical Analyser at Karachi has removed at last the grievance of the Karachi merchants who were compelled to send specimens of explosive articles, petroleum, and other materials to Bombay for examination before being allowed into Karachi. The merchants often felt a difficulty in getting the samples transported to Bombay. The measure is also calculated to prevent delay in criminal trials where matter and material affecting such trials require examination by the Chemical Analyser. As regards the medical school and hospital at Hyderabad (Sind), the Government have done well in replacing the old and dilapidated mud building by a suitable structure. I may remind your Excellency that for many years past the public at Karachi has been suffering great inconvenience in consequence of the Collector's Katcheri being so far from the business quarters. This grievance should be redressed as soon as possible. As to the village cess fund, I might say that the pay of many dafedars is only Rs. 50. Their duties owing to severe climate and distance, require them to keep a horse, and considering the small salary they are paid, it is no wonder they are liable to receive remuneration other than legal from the people. The increase of their pay should not be delayed.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS IN SIND.

The Hyderabad-Oomerkote Railway should be extended. I regret to learn that no provision has been made for its extension, at least as faras Nara. If the railway line were brought into contact with the boat traffic on the Nara the traffic would be considerably increased. As Government has spent very little on the improvements of roads in Sind, the extension of the railway is very desirable, and Government should consider whether a provincial branch line could not be undertaken, such as from Larkana to Kumber, or from Jungshai to Petta. Under the head of fees and penalties, I am reminded of the zemindars' grievances in case of default. By the rules now in vogue, if a cultivator fails to pay his assessment he is served with a notice to pay the fees on a certain date and incur penalties if he does not do so. It depends very much upon the subordinate officers how the picture is painted. The penalty can be enforced up to one-fourth of the full assessment due. Now, although the rules admit of the non-enforcement of the full penalty, still in point of practice it is often enforced. Will it not be better if the Government are pleased to charge in such cases interest at the mercantile rate, say, from six to nine or from nine to twelve per cent. per annum? Government should be merciful to these classes of people, who are prevented from paying the fees through various reasons, such as illness, ignorance, indebtedness, and like causes. As to the receipts for the sale of lands or the right of occupancy, we may hope that the same liberal policy will be continued as prevails now under Mr. James, than whom a more liberal, just and impartial administrator it would be difficult to find.

THE ABKARI REVENUE.

Rao Bahadur Runchodlal Chhotalal Desai said: My Lord, it is a matter for congratulation that in this year of financial pressure our local Government have been able to frame the Budget of the current year without having recourse to any new taxation, or without seriously retrenching the usual expenditure. Although Government had to provide between eleven and twelve lakhs of rupees for the two new items, *viz.*, exchange compensation, and the contribution to the Imperial Government, they have been able to meet the demand from an increase in the revenue side. The greater part of the increased receipts is from the land revenue. This is quite satisfactory. The next big item of increase is in the abkari revenue. If this increase could be shown to have been obtained without any increase in the consumption of intoxicating drink or drugs, it would be equally satisfactory, but I am afraid there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of spirituous liquor, and this must be considered as a matter of much regret, because any increase of revenue obtained from the extension of the evil habit of drinking among its people is a positive loss to the country eventually. As it is admitted by all the well-wishers of this country that it is desirable that further extension of the use of intoxicating drink should be restricted by all lawful means, I hope this Council will think of some effective measure by which the people of this country may be protected from this evil. A proposal on the subject should be brought forward for the consideration of Government and this Council.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION AND IMPORT DUTIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad in the course of a very long speech said: My Lord,—Since we met last year two extra and unforeseen burdens have been cast upon the Provincial Budget. I will not dwell here upon the merits of the exchange compensation which was generally condemned and, I think, very rightly, as an act of unjustifiable extravagance and favouritism in the present state of the finances of India, as this Government was not responsible for the measure. The exchange compensation has, however, unfortunately introduced an element of uncertainty in our Budget from which it was up to now free. The total expenditure on this head is estimated to be Rs. 6,26,000, but it would be more as it is calculated on the basis of 1s. 2d. exchange. One cannot help regretting that such a large sum should be thus wasted instead of being available for educational and other useful needs. Last year, when the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade deprecated the drawing upon the balances, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent remarked that the danger of accumulating large balances was that the Government of India had the temptation in times of financial difficulty to sweep away those balances. None of us, I suppose, then dreamt how soon these prophetic words were going to have their justification. The Government of India have actually withdrawn Rs. 56,000 from these balances. I have no doubt every member on this board, official as well as non-official, will strongly disapprove of this act of spoliation, as it takes away, to a considerable degree, the incentive from the local Government to effect savings. The Government of India have promised to return the balance, but this promise is accompanied by an almost impossible condition, *viz.*, if their financial position improves, of which, I think, very few people have any doubts that there is no chance for a long time to come. This withdrawal is all the more regrettable when it could have been avoided if the Government of India and the Secretary of State had not sacrificed India to Manchester on the question of the import duties.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

I hope this exchange compensation charge will, however, induce Government to hasten the organisation of the long-promised Provincial Service, for they will be able to save exchange compensation on some of the appointments on which they have to pay it at present. The matter has been too long delayed, and, I trust, will not be delayed any longer. The Bengal and Madras Governments have long organised that Service, and I think it is Bombay alone that has lagged behind.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

Coming to the head of Law and Justice, I venture to think, my Lord, that the present system of administration of justice in Bombay requires to be modified, both in the interests of the public revenue and the people who have occasion to go to court for obtaining justice. That the costs of litigation on the Original Side are very heavy is notorious, and this heavy cost is one of the chief reasons that have induced Government to refrain from levying *ad valorem* court fees on the value of the subject-matter of suits filed on the Original Side of the High Court, as is done in the mofussil and on the Appellate Side. To what an extent the revenue side of the Budget will gain if it could be made possible to levy these court fees can well be imagined from the fact that the total value of the subject-matter of the suits filed on the Original Side was Rs. 80,19,866 in the year 1891, and Rs. 66,29,369 in the year 1892 (vide p. 21, of the Report on the Administration of Justice for the year 1892), and that the usual rate of court fees is about 7½ per cent. I venture to suggest two methods by which the cost of litigation in Bombay could be considerably reduced, and make the levying of court fees possible. At present, barristers, instructed by attorneys, have the monopoly of audience on the Original Side. If that monopoly is done away with, and pleaders as well as attorneys are also given audience, the costs of litigation will be at once reduced. And I for one do not see any rational argument on which the present monopoly can be defended.

The hon. member was further urging the point when his Excellency said: I am sorry I have to interrupt the hon. member. But I think he is speaking on a topic foreign to the subject. He must confine his criticisms to the Provincial Budget and not discuss what is done in Canada and other places in the world. It is laid down in the rule that the discussion should be confined to the subject before us and therefore the hon. member should not travel from the Budget.

Mr. Setalwad: I am only giving an illustration, my Lord. I am not going to discuss the system which prevails in Canada and other British territories. I only refer to it simply as an illustration of my remarks.

Continuing his speech, Mr. Setalvad said: Out of a total number of 715 suits (excluding insolvency suits), instituted in the High Court during the year 1892, no less than 376 were simple suits for money or movable property, and can well be disposed of by a cheaper, though by no means a less efficient, tribunal. Of the remaining 336 also a large majority appear to be of the same nature as that of suits that are every day disposed of by subordinate judges whose salaries range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 800 per mensem. Moreover, it must be remembered that of the suits disposed of on the Original Side, only a very small minority is contested. It appears that out of 1296 and 1829 suits, disposed of during the years 1891 and 1892, respectively, on the Original Side, only 196 and 250 were contested. Again, in the insolvency jurisdiction I have often seen the spectacle, week after week, of numbers of insolvents in rapid succession automatically getting into the witness-box, swearing to the correctness of their schedules and the clerk announcing their discharges, there being no opposition, the judge sitting all the while in solemn silence. If then all these uncontested suits as well as a majority of the contested ones, that are of a simple nature or of comparatively small value were transferred to a new less costly, but by no means less efficient, court created for the purpose, where audience would be given to barristers, attorneys, and pleaders, it would, I venture to think, be possible to reduce the number of High Court judges by two, only one Judge on the Original Side being sufficient to cope with such original jurisdiction as may be considered desirable to keep with the High Court. No doubt, some additional work would be entailed on the Appellate Side in the nature of appeals from this new court, but that would not be heavy, looking to the small number of contested suits, and it is to be remembered that there would be a corresponding reduction in the work of appeals that have at present to be heard from decrees on the Original Side. Besides the immense saving that this change will bring about, Government will be justified in levying court fees in the new court owing to the necessary reduction of legal costs in that court.

HIGH COURT OFFICIALS.

The clerk to the Insolvency Court is paid by means of fees, and the average monthly fees received by him come to very nearly four thousand rupees, a remuneration extravagantly out of proportion to the almost nominal work that that officer has to do, and more than the salary of a High Court judge. As I pointed out last year, there is no excuse whatsoever why that officer should be allowed to draw these heavy emoluments, when it is a fact recorded in the report of the Finance Committee that the present incumbent accepted office on the express condition that he would abide by any changes that might be made in the emoluments of the office. I think, therefore, there is no reason whatever why the clerk should not be put on a salary, say, of Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per mensem—that was the salary recommended by the Finance Committee—and the fees credited to Government. But I was told last year by the Advocate-General that, although the arrangement that I had proposed was eminently desirable, it would not be legal to carry it out, as the clerk was entitled to the fees under the Insolvency Act, which was an Act of Parliament. I have carefully read through the Act, and I have failed to find a single word in it about the clerk of the insolvency court. The Act does not recognise the clerk of the court at all. He and the fees he receives are the creation of certain rules framed by the High Court under the Act, and it is open to the High Court to modify them in such manner as they may deem proper, and such modification can, under Section 91, at once come into effect. Section 4 of the Act clearly gives the High Court power to reduce the emoluments of, or even to annul, any office. I, therefore, strongly urge that this reform should no longer be delayed, and the present unjustifiable waste of public revenue should be at once put a stop to.... After some further remarks, he continued: The Official Assignee is also paid by fees, and his emoluments have, during the last three years, come to over three thousand rupees. I think, in the present state of the finances, it is desirable to put that officer also on a modest salary commensurate with the work, by resorting to legislation, if need be, and credit the fees to Government. Section 19 of the Act distinctly gives complete power to the High Court to fix the remuneration of the Assignee, whether in the shape of commission or otherwise. Moreover, besides the fees that this officer gets in insolvency matters he is often appointed a receiver in suits coming to the Original Side, and the fees that he must be getting on that account must also be coming to a very large figure. I would suggest that an official receiver paid by a salary ought to be created, and the fees ought to be credited to Government. The Government solicitor, my Lord, gets a fixed salary of Rs. 2,500. But I understand that parties getting leases or renewals of leases or conveyances of Government lands or buildings in Bombay are obliged to get these documents prepared by the Government solicitor, who gets fees for doing so, and that such fees come to a very large amount. I think it is hard upon the people to insist that they should have these documents prepared by the Government solicitor at a heavy cost. They should, I think, be allowed to get them prepared by their own lawyers, and Government can get them approved by their solicitor. I do not understand why, on page 87, two entries apparently of the same nature are put down separately, one for charge for special counsel in mofussil cases Rs. 1,300, and again Rs. 2,000 for fees for special counsel under the heading of mofussil establishment.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND JUDICIAL WORK.

Under the heading of Civil and Sessions Courts I do not find any provision for an allowance to the Judge or Assistant Judge of Tanna for going to hold the Sessions for the Kolaba district unless, of course, it is included in the items of Rs. 4,000 for travelling allowances at page 96. Most probably, it does not, for only recently Government had appointed the District Magistrate of Kolaba to try Sessions cases for that district. It was said that the arrangement was sanctioned after consulting the High Court. But I would earnestly press upon Government the desirability of sending some judge from Tanna to hold the Sessions, even though it may entail some additional cost instead of making the District Magistrate a Joint Sessions Judge. For, however capable and experienced an executive officer may be, he does not make a good judge, and his notions of law are sometimes fanciful. I came across a very remarkable instance of this nature only a few days ago. I was reading the Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner's interesting book on Protected Princes of India, and I was much amused to find him laying down the law to the effect that there can be *res judicata* even by analogy. I have no doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood and the legal Members in this Council will be surprised at this new exposition of the law of *res judicata*, and yet it cannot, for a moment, be denied that the Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner is a very capable and versatile officer. A salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem is allowed to the Reporter, Indian Law Reports for Bombay, including the salary of his assistants. I think the item is capable of considerable reduction. The reporter has two assistants whom he pays Rs. 125 each, and he may be spending about Rs. 50 per month on a clerk and peon, so that he gets for himself about Rs. 700 per month. His remuneration appears to be in inverse ratio to his work.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, GOVERNOR'S HOUSEHOLD.

In the head of general administration, at page 71, a sum of Rs. 91,000 is put down for "Expenditure from Contract Allowance." No details about this item of expenditure are given, and it is difficult to understand how and for what purpose this sum is expended. From the details of the expenditure on the staff and household of the Governor there are two items that have attracted my attention. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is put down for water-supply, rather a large sum to spend for that purpose. The other is Rs. 3,000 for presents put down at page 25. I do not know the nature of these presents for durbar presents, &c., are provided for elsewhere.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

After calling attention to other expenditure he proceeded. The total net expendit ure on education provided for in the Budget is Rs. 2,420,000, while £8,213,816 are expended in England and Wales on primary education alone. This on the total revenue of the Presidency comes to about 1·7 per cent. It may be said if you look to the Provincial share of the revenue, the percentage would be higher. But it is immaterial to the tax-payer what share the Indian Government take of the revenue. He only sees that for every hundred rupees that go out of his pocket he gets only a little over one rupee in the shape of expenditure on education of all heads put together. The total expenditure on primary education as shown in the Budget is 15,26,424 out of which 13,34,000 are local against, which there is a revenue from fees of Rs. 1,35,200. Under the Education Act of 1891 primary education in England is now free, wholly free, without any charge of books, slates, or other materials, and given altogether unconditionally and not simply on the ground of poverty. But here the number of free studentships and scholarships is fixed, and that number cannot be exceeded. The number of free studentship cannot exceed 15 per cent. of the total number of students in any school, and out of these again one-third must be reserved for Mahomedans, one-third for the backward classes, and one-third for the rest. Moreover, these restrictions are imposed on primary schools maintained by municipalities. I do not see why if a municipality is willing to entertain more free students, it should be prevented from doing so. The reserving of two-thirds of the free studentships for the Mahomedans and the backward classes, in the case of schools where there are no Mahomedan or backward class students, has the effect of refusing education to really deserving poor students of other classes. But it is proposed to take these restrictions further, and to lay down that municipalities shall not give grants to schools maintained by private people, who do not conform to these restrictions, when grants irrespective of such restrictions are given by Government themselves. When I drew attention to this matter at the last meeting of this Council I was told that the municipalities concerned had generally approved the changes I objected to, because when their opinions were invited they kept silent about the matter. On enquiries I found that the changes to which I referred were never placed before the municipalities when their suggestions were invited, and that it would, therefore, be a mockery to construe their silence about the matter into approval. The Education Commission recommended special facilities to be provided for Mahomedans and other backward classes, but it has nowhere laid down that education shall be given free only to so many and to no more.

GUZERAT COLLEGE.

In the heading of grants-in-aid to colleges a sum of Rs. 10,000 is, as usual, put down for the Guzerat College. I venture to think, my Lord, that Government ought to do more than this for the higher education of Guzerat. The total income of the Guzerat College, including the Government grant, is not sufficient to maintain a fully equipped and efficient college, and multifarious duties have to be entrusted to each professor. The professor of English literature is also the professor of Moral Philosophy and the Sanskrit professor has to teach Logic. The lecturer in Chemistry has been crying for a laboratory assistant, but that cannot be given him for want of funds. The College is fast going down, and the attendance fallen to about forty. And it is a significant fact that the decrease is greatest in the case of students from Ahmedabad itself, as shown by the last report. It shows how confidence in that College is being shaken. Government are maintaining a fully equipped college in the Deccan at a considerable expenditure. I do not, for a moment, grudge to my Deccan friends the money that Government are spending on their high education. I think they are entitled to it, and that the money is well spent. But what I do most earnestly press is that Guzerat is certainly entitled to equal consideration, and that it is the duty of Government to spend much more than what they are at present doing on the higher education of that important division.

STARVATION SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Under the head of primary schools local, at page 129, a sum of Rs. 11,85,000 is entered in the Budget Estimate for this year, as against Rs. 11,16,060 of the revised estimate, and Rs. 11,54,000 of the Budget Estimate for 1893-94. I hope a portion of this additional graut will be used to do away with the starvation salaries of primary school teachers, and raise them to the minimum of seven rupees per mensem, that Government have expressed their desire in a recent resolution to raise them to.

LAW CLASS.

The present Budget gives no hope about the long-promised re-organisation of the Bombay law class. When the University, some five years ago, made it compulsory for law students to fill up four terms at the law school after graduation, the Bombay Graduates' Association memorialised Government to withhold its sanction from that rule, chiefly on the ground that it would work hardly against poor students coming from the mofussil, who will have to prolong their stay in Bombay for two years without deriving any countervailing advantage from it in the present state of instruction at the law class. Mr. Secretary Monteath, on behalf of Government, then informed the Association that when that bye-law came up for sanction the re-organisation of the law school would be taken in hand by Government. But the promised reform has not yet been carried out. It is said that because fee receipts had fallen off the reform could not be carried out. But the Budget figures show that the receipts of the law class by way of fees, &c., very nearly meet the expenditure, and Government have to spend nothing out of their pocket on it. Moreover there is no reason to suppose if the law classes put in a proper basis it will not attract more students and fee receipts will not swell. But even if a few thousands more had to be spent I do not see why Government should not spend that to carry out the necessary reform.

MEDICAL PROFESSORS AND CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

At page 147, a total of Rs. 1,45,000 is put down for the Medical College. I beg to suggest that if the present system of appointments to the professorial chairs at that College were altered it would secure considerable economy and greater efficiency. At present, it is really treated as an appanage to the Army Medical Service, and is practically controlled by the Surgeon-General. It should, I think, be treated as a purely educational institution, and appointments should be made of people wherever available on the ground of fitness alone, and not that of a certain standing in a particular service. By so doing, I think, you will be able to secure real professors well-versed in their subjects, who will devote their whole life to that business alone and at a considerable less cost. At present, a Surgeon-Major after having served for many years at a quiet civil station, is at once brought to the Medical College as a professor for the simple reason that he has attained a particular standing in his service and the high salary of his rank has to be paid for. It is no fault of his if he does not make a good professor, but of the system that forces upon him duties for which he is not fitted. I am aware that as these posts are scheduled your Excellency's Government is helpless in the matter. But I earnestly press that in the interests of economy and sound education this Government ought to move the Secretary of State to detach them from the schedule.

LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES AND AGRICULTURISTS.

From the items on the head of interest it appears that the Bombay Government pays to the Indian Government interest at the rate of 4 per cent. and takes 4½ per cent. from the municipalities, to whom the loans are advanced. This difference of ½ per cent. is supposed to cover any probable bad debts. I believe that past experience has shown that there are very few bad debts. If so, I think Government can well consider the advisability of reducing the rate of 4½ per cent. at least in the case of municipalities like that of Ahmedabad and other towns whose financial condition is good. I do not know at what rate advances are generally made to agriculturists, and I would like to have some information on the subject. These are all the remarks that I have to make, and before resuming my seat I beg to thank your Excellency and the Council for having patiently heard me.

(*To be continued*)

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, C H
Andrew, R F
Broadhead, Miss E
Barry, Dr Collis
Baker, F
Baines, J A
Christopher, Col L W
Carroll, W F
Cole, Gunr C 94035
Chrestien, Miss AJ
Desveaux, B
Dinger
Davison, Y L
DeGama, P C
DeQuadras, Miss J
Daly, Mrs W
Flavin, W R
Falconfing, S
Haji Abdul R Alarakia
Harding, D Lynn
Heller, Max
Harrison, J E
Hari Balwant Sudakhan
Johnson, Charles
King, Joseph
Kikabag Hormasjee
Leeds, Lt L
Moorhouse, R
Merk, Franz
Moore, Mrs C
Moore, W. Brancke
Moore, W. Brancke
Pereira, Joseph
Phillips, Mrs G
Prats, Sig Dotore
Pathiarum, H O
Perrett, T W
Rogers, A S
Rosnitskey, Mrs S
Rodnight, Geo
Stanley, Jas & Coy
Summers, T
Saunders, R
Smith, Geo
Stoffer, J
Sherry, Mrs M
Smith, M E L or W Phees
Stevens, R H
Thomas, Mrs S
Thornton C B
Thomson, T
Vamit, B
Vithal Sayenna
Williams, W K
William, E H
White, Mr
Westmorland, Mr
Wilcox, Mr

A GOOD deal of interest is naturally felt in the subject of communication between Kalka and Simla, the break in the cart-road having drawn attention to the difficulties of the route during the rains; and travellers who see the road broken are apt to exaggerate the damage done by the landslips. It may be well, therefore, to state explicitly how matters stand. The cost of the measures carried out in 1892-93 to secure the road at the notorious seventh-mile from Kalka amounts to Rs. 60,000. The object of the works was to divert the Kasaolia stream, which runs at the foot of the slip, to protect the toe of the latter and to train the spring and surface water from the Kalka bank of the hill to the centre of the slip itself, thus securing a permanent drainage channel. It was anticipated by Mr. Wallis, the engineer who devised the plan, that in case of abnormally heavy rain portions of the Simla bank would give way; but the great object was to keep the Kalka bank intact. For eighteen months there was no break on the road: only partial subsidence took place, which did not stop wheeled traffic. But the heavy rainfall which occurred toward the end of last month, caused such saturation of the rotten slop on the Simla side of the old landslip, that on the night of July 28th one thousand feet of the road-way gave way. The section sank slowly 120 feet, carrying retaining walls and drains with it, some of which are still to be seen intact. The Kalka bank was not affected, showing that the principle adopted was a sound one. The damage done is calculated at Rs. 3,000 only. As the drainage has been turned towards the the centre, large quantities of soft debris have been washed down, and harder ground is appearing in many places. This is a satisfactory sign, as the more loose earth that is washed away, the better for the ultimate success of the permanent works. It may take two or three more seasons before the debris is completely scoured away, but this must eventually occur, and then there should be no more trouble. The diversion of the Kasaolia stream has been a marked success, and the toe of the slope is no longer being eaten away.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams rather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTM

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE firms of Jardine's and Butterfield and Swire with which it is stated that China is negotiating for steamers for the war, are the two leading firms in the Far East. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. is a very old house, and has wide ramifications. It had steamers running in the opium blockade days, when great fortunes were made in a very short time. The firm of Butterfield and Swire is of a much later origin. They have for many years run river steamers on the Yang-tsze, and they are the owners of the well-known fleet of "blue funnels" trading regularly between Liverpool and China.

Two amusingly formal letters which passed between the two Dumas in 1865 have just been brought to light. From them it appears that the elder Dumas at that time conceived the idea of collaborating with his son in the authorship of a play. In submitting this project to M. Alexandre Dumas fils, he addressed him as 'cher Maitre,' and then goes on to enumerate the qualifications whose possession, he ventures to hope, may in some measure justify him in making such a suggestion to so great a writer. A thirty years' struggle, in which success was ever mingled with failure, may not, he observes, have secured him great celebrity; but it has at least gained him the reputation of a fertile romancer.

It was only yesterday, indeed, Dumas proceeds, with modest pride, that I received from Victor Hugo himself a letter full of encouragement and congratulation. I am, moreover, a member of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, and the Societe des Auteurs Dramatiques. My modest titles to these distinctions are (novels) Monte Cristo, Les Trois Mousquetaires, Le Chevalier d'Harmental, Joseph Balsamo, La Dame de Monsoreau, and a hundred others; (dramas): Henri III. et sa Cour, Antony, La Tour de Nesle, Caligula, Richard d'Arlington, Therese, &c., &c. In replying to the proposal, the author of La Dame aux Camelias assures his cher Maitre that the respect he has for his father's wishes renders its acceptance at once a duty and a pleasure. Between us, says Dumas *fils*, in conclusion, to work with you will be by no means a bad bargain for me. The project, unfortunately, came to nothing.

The recognition of Lord Salisbury and his friendly reception in the Strand on the occasion of Mr. Smith's wedding, was a pleasant incident, and one sufficiently rare to be worth recording. Lord Salisbury is so much of a recluse, and cultivates so little of any of the arts or graces of popularity, that 'the man in the street' generally knows him not. One may sometimes see him walking on the Embankment, but his eyes are always on the ground, and it is very rarely that he attracts any attention from the passers-by.

Mr. Gladstone's walks abroad are in this respect very different from Lord Salisbury's. We received the other day a friendly hint from a country reader of Picture-Politics. You must take care, he says, to label your caricatures and cartoons. You newspaper men in London would be surprised to find how very little the faces and personalities of politicians are known to us country clod-hoppers. You may perhaps safely dispense with a label in the case of Mr. Gladstone, though I am not quite sure; but Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and all the others will hardly ever be recognised unless you identify them.

The heading of the announcement of Dr. Whiteside's election to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Liverpool, 'A Bishop at Forty,' is somewhat misleading. Forty, though a somewhat unusual, is by no means an exceptional, age for elevation to the Episcopate, either in the Anglican or Catholic Church. In both communions the canonical age for consecration as a Bishop is thirty years. Thus, in the Anglican Church, Dr. Coplestone, the present Bishop of Colombo, was consecrated in his thirty-first year. Dr. Whately was made Archbishop of Dublin when forty-one. Dr. Selwyn, who was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, became Bishop of New Zealand in his thirty-second year; and Dr. Edwards, the present Bishop of St. Asaph, was consecrated in his forty-first year. In the Catholic Church, the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who was elevated to the Episcopal Bench six years ago, is still well under forty.

According to the New York 'Tribune,' Janet Carlyle Hanning, the only sister of the Sage of Chelsea, is living near Toronto, Canada. She is the widow of Robert Hanning, who, after an unsuccessful business career in England, emigrated to Canada and became foreman and train-despatcher on a Canadian railway.

Whatever Mr. Stead may say about the public actions of some of the American millionaires, they are, if a Massachusetts temperance paper is to be believed, a model lot as regards their personal habits. John D. Rockefeller never permits strong drink to pass his lips. Jay Gould tasted wine not over two or three times in his life, and then not because of a desire for it. The Vanderbilts are equally abstemious. Collins P. Huntington does not even drink coffee. His strongest beverage, as related, is tea. Not one of the leading millionaires uses tobacco, and not one uses profanity.

The brig 'Saint Andrew' arrived at Constantinople the other day, says a correspondent, with an exceptionally strange crew. The captain was a monk of St. Athos and all the sailors and passengers were monks of the same ancient monastery. It was noticed that they sailed under the Russian flag. The vessel, immediately upon landing, was boarded by a crowd of inquisitive sightseers. The captain was most hospitable to all his male visitors, but he ungallantly scattered all the ladies, with the zeal of a St. Anthony, and compelled them to go ashore again without inspecting the monastic ship and unpityingly rejected all their plaintive entreaties. It was as if the ninth century and the nineteenth century had suddenly come face to face, observes the writer, and could not understand each other.

It is announced that Lord Brassey has decided to resign his position as Lord-in-Waiting, but that his resignation is not due to any change in his political opinions. The reason assigned is that he desires to have a free hand in dealing with questions in which he is specially interested. It is not difficult to guess that these questions are probably connected with the Navy.

A London correspondent says: "The rumour that Lord Rosebery has received from Mr. Osborne Blackburn the long-looked for poem 'How Ladas Won the Derby," turns out to be well founded. The Premier looks as well as can be expected in the circumstances." The correspondent further adds: "It is safe to assert that 'The Edinburgh Poet's' chances of the Laureateship have improved at least 100 per cent."

How Lord Rosebery looks can best be realised by perusing one or two of the verses of this remarkable effusion:—

"The wind north-east was blowing, but the rain had laid the dust,
And the horses they were flying off as down the flag was thrust,
The jockeys' hearts were full of glee, and one heart more than all
Was beating high, and that was Watts', on seeing the flag-staff fall,
The people swarmed in hundreds to the race-course one and all,
To see the horses' movements when they let the flagstaff fall;
And immediately Lord Rosebery appeared upon the green,
He got so cheered, the like of which has never yet been seen,
The horse was fed on Scottish oats, least, so the papers say,
And the race won by a Scottish Earl makes Scottish hearts quite gay;
The trainer and the jockey both as Scotchmen we regard,
And the lines to make him famous are by a Scottish bard."

The young Prince who has been causing so much trouble to the officials on the French and Spanish frontiers by his meetings with the Carlists, is Don Jaime, the eldest son of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne. He is just twenty-four years of age, as he was born on June 27, 1870, at Vevey, in Switzerland, and claims to be the rightful heir to the thrones of France and Spain, his father, Don Carlos, being the representative of the elder line of the Bourbons, and the present reigning family in Spain, and the Orleans family in France tracing their descent through younger branches of the Bourbons.

The name Heinrich is a favourite one with the princely house of Reuss. Prince Henrich IV. of Reuss-Schleiz-Kostritz was the representative of one of the younger branches of this great family, and was the son of Prince Heinrich LXIII. He was born on April 28, 1821, and died two days ago, at his seat in Austria. He was a Prussian General "a la suite," but lived a very retired life, being chiefly occupied with music and musical studies. The numeration of the family would appear to have got into a state of inextricable confusion, for he is succeeded by his eldest son, who is known as Prince Heinrich XXIV. The two sons of the new Prince are known respectively as Prince Heinrich XXXIX and Prince Heinrich XLI.

Success in literature, and election to the ranks of the Forty, does not seem to interfere with Pierre Loti's devotion to his own profession or his advancement in it. As Lieutenant Julien Viaud he has been promoted to the staff of the fourth naval district. This promotion is, under the circumstances, quite exceptional, and is a tribute to his capacity as a naval officer. We may be sure that he is not sent to a position of considerable authority at Rochefort because the style of Madame Chrysantheme has struck the French Naval authorities.

Rumours have been latterly afloat that after the close of the present festival at Bayreuth no more performances will be given at that musical Mecca for the next seven years.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	84 07	51 23	62 09	45 91
Thursday, 16th	0 12	.....	0 03	.....
Total ...	84 12	51 23	52 12	45 91
Total fall to August 16th, 1893	68 00	57 26	55 92	55 10
Total fall to August 16th, 1892	62 66	54 39	53 32	48 66

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·550	Calm	1	97·0	79·4	87	0·02	13·91	+4·37
Agra	29·526	S E	3	89·6	80·7	79	...	9·43	−6·56
Cawnpore...	29·528	E N E	5	91·3	79·1	87	0·08	26·96	...
Allahabad...	29·473	E N E	8	89·1	78·3	93	0·96	38·24	+15·15
Jhansi.....	29·541	W N W	2	88·1	76·2	87	0·14	23·53	−1·35
Jacobabad...	29·467	S S E	5	107·4	80·6	73	..	0·15	−2·29
Karachi	29·577	W S W	19	89·6	78·7	78	...	18·63	+13·55
Jeypore	29·573	W	5	96·6	77·4	79	...	12·62	−4·19
Ajmere	29·568	W	11	91·9	74·6	72	...	14·30	+0·90
Deesa	29·639	W S W	13	88·7	74·0	78	...	16·22	−1·28
Ahmedabad	29·672	S W	2	89·7	76·1	84	...	39·23	...
Bhuj	29·624	W S W	23	87·8	76·4	76	...	26·26	+16·02
Rajkot	29·699	W	23	87·4	75·2	76	...	44·67	+25·73
Veraval ...	29·691	W S W	15	83·0	78·3	89	...	24·60	...
Neemuch ...	29·539	S W	15	86·8	72·6	74	...	14·88	−3·63
Indore	29·670	W	7	82·0	72·6	87	...	16·22	−3·35
Sangor	29·583	W	6	78·3	70·1	93	0·56	45·08	+14·21
Jubbulpore.	29·592	W S W	4	73·9	71·1	95	1·25	40·18	+1·09
Hoshangabad	29·593	W	2	79·3	73·1	96	0·17	30·18	−4·32
Khandwa....	29·663	W	10	84·2	76·3	82	0·05	24·06	+5·69
Raipur	29·543	W S W	11	81·3	72·6	97	0·73	38·72	+6·60
Nagpur	29·617	Calm	5	77·9	72·1	89	0·57	27·22	−1·23
Amraoti.....	29·617	W N W	9	83·6	73·8	79	..	26·18	+5·31
Akola	29·656	W	12	86·9	75·2	80	...	19·72	−0·79
Surat	29·695	W	F	86·0	76·5	82	0·05	37·29	+4·55
Malegaon...	29·685	W	13	86·9	73·1	70	...	8·94	−2·34
Bombay ...	29·757	W N W	17	84·4	78·9	88	...	45·62	−7·24
Poona.....	29·767	N W	17	84·0	70·4	84	0·02	15·79*	−2·22
Aurangabad	29·732	W	8	86·8	69·2	77	..	8·62	...
Sholapur ...	29·751	W	13	89·2	70·5	79	...	7·08	−5·38
Ratnagiri...	29·781	W S W	9	84·9	74·9	87	0·74	76·75	−3·88
Belgaum ...	29·797	W S W	21	77·2	66·3	97	0·22	34·77	+5·15
Goa	29·736	N W	17	83·0	77·0	87	..	71·52	...
Karwar	29·828	W S W	4	81·2	76·0	83	0·40	75·96	−14·22
Mangalore..	29·855	N W	3	84·8	74·9	93	0·53	91·70	+9·44
Calicut	29·865	Calm.	4	89·2	74·0	92	0·30	77·06	+5·51
Cochin	29·882	W	F	86·0	74·7	87	0·62	49·72	+2·97
Bangalore...	29·834	W S W	10	81·7	66·3	90	0·27	10·68	−0·34
Secunderabad	29·721	W	11	86·1	71·4	73	0·31	8·24	−7·60
Masulipatam..	29·787	S W	9	94·6	74·6	95	0·94	9·38	−5·29
Bellary	29·783	W	15	89·9	74·4	68	...	3·65	−1·49
Cuddapah...	29·775	W N W	...	91·9	74·8	82	0·19	13·77	+2·26
Madras	29·762	S W	8	92·0	75·5	80	0·21	8·17	−0·10
Coimbatore.	29·827	S	5	88·4	71·3	79	...	1·44	−1·86
Trichinopoly	29·790	W S W	10	98·7	79·8	62	...	3·81	−1·24
Negapatam.	29·787	W S W	10	100·1	76·7	74	0·48	0·99	−5·29
Colombo....	29·807	S W	14	83·5	77·5	75	..	14·02	−1·93
Aden	29·703	S	10	94·8	75·9	76	..	0·07	−0·13

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·00 (63·42); G. T. H.=0·00 (50·99); St. G. H.=0·03 (62·12); C. P.=0·00 (45·62).
In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
* Corrected the total rainfall on the 28th July being 14·28 instead of 11·38.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the reporting area. The distribution is unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces and are blowing from the south-west and north-west in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Bellary, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Neemuch, Veraval and Rajkot. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Malegaon, 22 at Rajkot, 18 at Akola and Ajmere and 16 at Veraval and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° above the mean of the season at Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal mean everywhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Jubulpore (1·25), nearly an inch at Allahabad and Masulipatam, about three-quarters of an inch at Raipur, Ratnagiri and Cochin, nearly half an inch at Saugor, Nagpur, Karwar, Mangalore and Negapatam, and light showers at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Surat, Belgaum, Poona, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras. All small diffused depression lies over the Central and North-West Provinces where, as the winds are cyclonic and the weather slightly unsettled, rain is to be expected. The monsoon gradient on the West-Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal and the continuance of light to moderate showers is likely. In the Madras Presidency scattered local showers are probable. The weather is slightly unsettled over the country lying to the north of latitude 18°.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

The pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been everywhere small. The depression in Northern India has shifted very slightly and elongated oval stretching in the longest direction from Cawnpore to Ranchi. The pressure is very uniform in area and about a seventh inch below normal, the depression, hence, as hitherto has been shallow and diffused and giving moderate rain to large area in Bengal, Behar, N.-W. Provinces, Central Provinces, Baghelkhand and Bundlekhand have received moderate rain during the past day. Benares and Seoni report three inches, Sutna and Chaibassa two, and in Jubbulpore, Nowgong, Dhubri, Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Meerut, Dehra, and Allahabad the amounts are between one and two inches. Burma continues to receive steady and general, and in some parts heavy rain. Akyab had seven inches yesterday. Winds are slightly weaker in the West Coast, but still above the normal strength. Light showers have fallen in the west coast districts and the greater part of the Deccan Circars and parts of South Madras. Break continues steadily in the Punjab, Rajputana and the north of Bombay. The temperature is excessive in the Punjab. The day temperature in some parts have been eight degrees above normal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th August.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·679
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Daw Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of wind	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	406
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	2·39
" year	5·91
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 16th August	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

CAN a man who, not having a shooting licence, shoot at birds with blank cartridge, be held to have incurred a penalty under the licensing laws? The question has just been decided in France by the tribunal of Laon. A farmer at Champcourt, whose crop of colza had been damaged by pigeons and other birds, instructed one of his hands to go out with a gun and frighten the intruders by firing charges of blank powder at them. The Mayor of the place, hearing of the matter, instructed the police to take action against the supposed delinquent, and this was accordingly done. In the result, however, the prosecution has failed. The judge of the tribunal dismissed the case, at the same time declaring that there was an essential difference between scaring birds and killing them.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and truly I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleans the head of dandruff.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS

ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.

CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.

Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.

PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and

TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/8, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLANTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

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LAMBERT & BUTLER'S FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.

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LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW,
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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A PERFECT FOOD.

Instantly prepared by dissolving in water.
Contains no starch.
Requires no cooking.
No added milk.

Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always

Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.

Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for

INFANTS and INVALIDS.

As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of

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"Very palatable, and free from adulterants."—*British Medical Journal.*
"The composition of Malted Milk resembles that of human milk."—*Lancet.*

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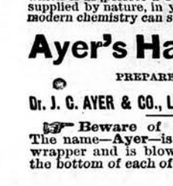
TREACHER & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sold by all Dealers.
Endorsed by all Physicians.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

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JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

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N.B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is therefore under our immediate Personal supervision.

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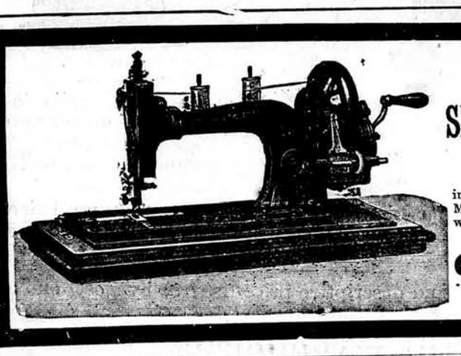

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In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
ROYAL PATENT FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
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ESTABLISHED 1817.

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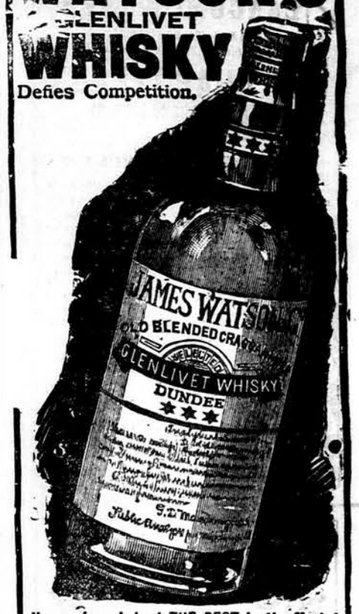
Defies Competition.



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most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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TESTIMONIAL FROM
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THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

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"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,
"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1893.*
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."
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Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA,
instantly relieved by
GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA
a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says:—
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A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
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For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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MATICO
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NO PRESENT CAN BE MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN A REALLY GOOD CLOCK.

We have recently received a very large consignment of clocks suitable for Drawing and Dining Room, Boudoir, Hall, and Guard Room use, also a new supply of travelling and carriage clocks of the latest designs and with every improvement.

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WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION.

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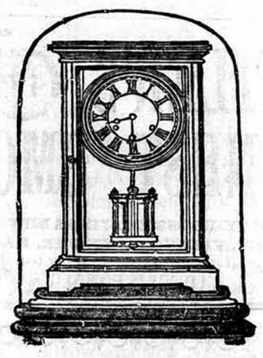
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.

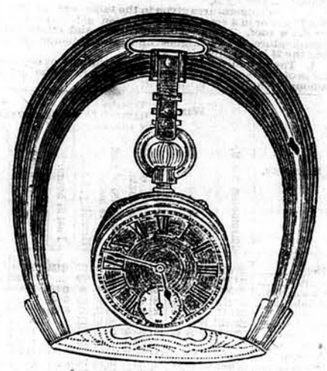


The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

THE MIGNON.

8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
Rs. 35 to Rs. 150.
With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

THE STIRRUP TIMEPIECE.



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8-day clock, strikes the hours and ½ hours, 3 feet high.
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American 8 day clocks, in fancy imitation oak and gilt, or fancy stained wooden cases. Well seasoned. 5-inch dial. Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.

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An 8-day timepiece with perpetual calendar showing the months, date, day of week, and phases of the moon. The stand is a perfect model, in the finest bronze, of a horse's hoof.
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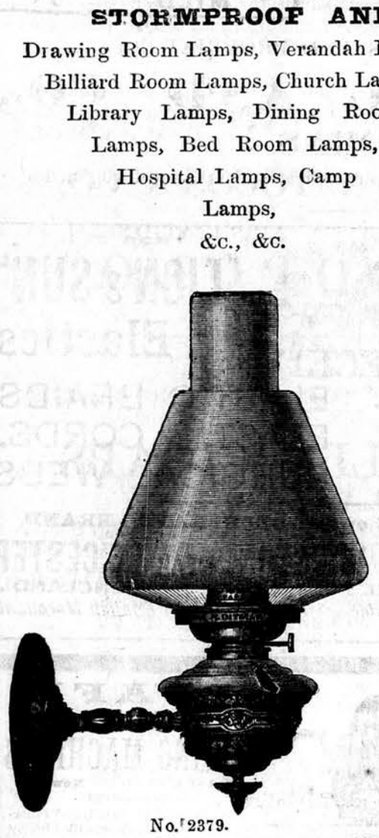
Drawing Room Lamps, Verandah Lamps, Billiard Room Lamps, Church Lamps, Library Lamps, Dining Room Lamps, Bed Room Lamps, Hospital Lamps, Camp Lamps, &c., &c.



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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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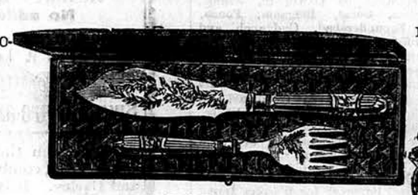

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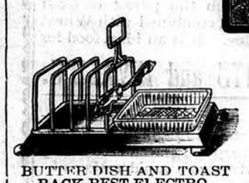

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AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
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WORLD FAMED
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Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
Established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

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Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans.
Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.

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Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.

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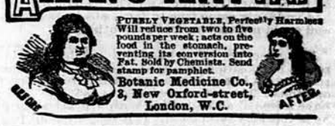

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Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 2, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

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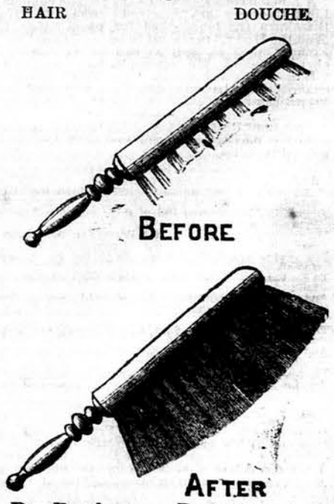
HAIR DOUCHE.



Per Bottle.....Rs. 2/8 and 1/8
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest.
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